

## INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 1-7 (34-40). LONDON: Monday, overcast, possible rain. Temp. 1-8 (34-40). CHANNEL: Showers to slight. ROME: Monday, overcast. Temp. 5-13 (41-55). FRANKFURT: Monday, overcast. Temp. 10-14 (51-55). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 10-15 (51-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

No. 30,771

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1982

Established 1887

**U.S. Feels Pakistani Atom Test Is Unlikely**By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — An intelligence report has concluded that Pakistan will be able to detonate a nuclear device within three years; but is not likely to do so, according to administration and congressional officials.

This conclusion, the officials said, is contained in an analysis known as "Special National Intelligence Estimate 31-81." It was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and completed last month.

Some reports have said Pakistan could detonate a nuclear device by the end of this year.

But intelligence officials say that Pakistan's reticence to conduct an atomic test stems partly from President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's unwillingness to jeopardize the Reagan administration's six-year, \$3.2-billion military and economic aid program.

According to the sources, the new study contends that Pakistan is likely to continue developing and stockpiling fissionable material that could be used in a nuclear device.

Continued development of Pakistan's nuclear program, analysts argue, is likely to prompt increasing suspicion and hostility from India. As a result, according to the report, Pakistan could face a growing threat of a preemptive strike by India against its nuclear installations by the end of this year.

India detonated an atomic device in 1974, but it maintained that its test was a "peaceful nuclear explosion," a distinction the United States does not accept.

The Reagan administration has argued that Pakistan can only be dissuaded from conducting a nuclear test if it would jeopardize a strong security relationship with the United States. The new estimate tends to support this claim.

The estimate's conclusion privately disputed by some foreign policy analysts, who say they doubt Pakistan will be willing to "forgo a demonstrable nuclear weapons option, in light of the 1974 test by India."

They also expressed concern about President Reagan's strong demonstration of support for the government in Pakistan, which they argue is unstable.

India and Pakistan are scheduled to hold talks on a security pact in New Delhi on Friday. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan is expected to discuss proposals for a nuclear-free zone with his Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The discussions are being closely followed by officials at the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, which monitors nuclear plants. The agency has been pressuring Pakistan unsuccessfully to permit the installation of additional cameras and measuring devices to improve safeguards at its 135-megawatt nuclear reactor near Karachi.

The agency made its request after it detected anomalies and irregularities at the reactor, which is capable of producing plutonium for atomic weapons. There is no evidence that Pakistan has been diverting fuel from its civilian reactor for nonpeaceful purposes. But the agency expressed concern in September that its monitoring arrangements were no longer adequate.

The India-Pakistan talks and the agency's effort to improve safeguards are of concern to the Reagan administration, which persuaded Congress last month to approve \$100 million in aid for Pakistan, a downpayment on the six-year program.



Marchers in Geneva protest the placement of nuclear arms in Europe and superpower actions in Poland and El Salvador.

**U.S. Links Arms Talks, Soviet Role in Poland**

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has formally linked progress in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union to Moscow's involvement in what officials here called "the continuing repression of the Polish people."

Administration officials say they are planning several measures, including a prolonged recess of the Madrid talks on East-West cooperation to demonstrate opposition to the crackdown in Poland.

By linking the strategic arms talks to Soviet activities in other areas, Mr. Haig is reviving the "linkage" concept that was strongly advocated by President Reagan and Mr. Haig early in the administration, but that has not been exercised in recent months.

He said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has emphasized that the continuing repression of the Polish people — in which Soviet responsibility is clear — obviously constitutes a major setback to the prospects for constructive East-West relations."

Another Step

"There can be no question," he said, "but that the climate of East-West relations in turn has a serious effect upon the prospects for moving forward in arms control."

In linking progress in all arms control negotiations to Poland and East-West relations, Mr. Fischer went further than the administration officials who commented Thursday on Secretary of State Haig's scheduled meeting in Geneva Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

Those officials said Mr. Haig would probably not agree, as initially expected, to a joint statement setting a date for the start of Soviet-American negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear arsenals because of anger over Soviet support for the martial law regime in Poland. The arms talks had been expected to begin in March.

Mr. Fischer's statement suggested that, in addition to delaying an announcement on the beginning of strategic arms talks, the Polish crisis was threatening the negotiations in Geneva on reducing or eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The talks on medium-range missiles, which began on Nov. 30, have been strongly endorsed by other Western governments. Those governments feel the negotiations

are important in convincing the European public that the West is making an effort to negotiate limits on weapons while going ahead with plans to deploy new generations of U.S. missiles.

U.S. officials have declined to discuss what consequences the Polish situation could have for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, such as whether United States might suspend the negotiations. Mr. Haig previously said that those talks were so important that they were in a special category, exempt from normal East-West concerns.

By linking the strategic arms talks to Soviet activities in other areas, Mr. Haig is reviving the "linkage" concept that was strongly advocated by President Reagan and Mr. Haig early in the administration, but that has not been exercised in recent months.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Haig, in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, also planned to make a major issue of Soviet military supplies to the Caribbean area. The United States has become concerned about the recent shipment to Cuba of about 10 advanced MIG-23 fighter-bombers.

The Madrid conference is scheduled to resume on Feb. 9. Administration officials disclosed Saturday that they were urging the Western allies to adopt a plan under which the conference would concentrate for a week to 10 days on Western charges of Soviet breaches of the 1975 Helsinki accords, then recess until September or October. It would make no sense for the West to negotiate new agreements at Madrid, U.S. officials said, while the Soviet bloc was violating existing accords.

Under conference procedures, unanimous vote is required to suspend the talks. U.S. officials are confident, however, that agreement by the allied group would leave the Soviet bloc no choice but to accept a suspension.

At the same time, the administration intends to seek a resolution condemning the crackdown in Poland when the United Nations Human Rights Commission meets Feb. 1 in Geneva.

Haig in Geneva

**GENEVA (UPI)** — Mr. Haig arrived in Geneva Sunday for the meeting Tuesday with Mr. Gromyko. Mr. Haig is scheduled to fly to Jerusalem Wednesday and from there to Cairo on Thursday.



Archbishop Józef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, taking part in a Warsaw church service within the last week.

**Archbishop Says Poles Have a Right to News**By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — The Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Józef Glemp, said Sunday in a sermon broadcast over national radio that Poles have the right to honest information in the government-controlled mass media and the right to know why they were being deprived of civil liberties.

The sermon was followed by a pastoral letter drawn up last week by the Polish Conference of Bishops, the top collegiate body of the church, that warned of the dangers of civil war and insisted on the workers' right to organize independent trade unions.

The two things indicated that the powerful voice of the church hierarchy was united in an effort to bring intense pressure to bear on the military regime one day before Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's leader, is to deliver a major address to parliament.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who heads the Communist Party, the government and ruling Military Council of National Salvation, is expected to present the outlines of a program for economic reform and political changes. But he is not likely, according to informed sources, to declare an immediate end to the martial law that was imposed Dec. 13.

After the initial shock of the

military takeover there are now signs that the suspended Solidarity free trade union is organizing itself underground and that the authorities are floundering in their efforts to develop a program for governing that would be widely supported.

## Reports Increasing

There has been a steadily increasing flow of clandestine publications from Solidarity. While some are just crudely typewritten statements and others are well-printed bulletins, they provide a growing body of reports of anti-government petitions, production problems in factories and instances of police repression and brutality throughout the country.

Among them is a letter to Pope John Paul II from Solidarity leaders in Krakow, the pontiff's home town. It pledges that the union will do everything in its power to avoid terrorism and expresses fear that the government will charge that such a campaign is underway so that it can launch a reign of terror.

In his sermon Sunday, Archbishop Glemp relied upon a privilege won for the church by Solidarity in its initial strike in August, 1980 — the right to have Sunday Mass broadcast to the nation.

Speaking from Holy Cross

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Western Protectionism Alarms Trade Officials**This is the first in a series.  
By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

**GENEVA** — The wave of protectionism spreading among Western industrial nations is complicating efforts to pull the world economy out of recession and may be heading out of control, many analysts warn.

"We are facing a situation as potentially dangerous as the 1930s," said an official of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. "Examples of neo-protectionism are becoming entrenched or spreading in the United States, Europe and Japan." The expected economic recovery will not help reverse the trend.

Officials in government and private policy-making circles interviewed recently in Western Europe and Washington pointed to similar trends, which France's Institute for International Relations in its coming annual report has called "the return of economic nationalism." Among the trends are:

• Greater reliance on government subsidies to buttress important sectors of the economy, particularly in such export industries as agriculture and textiles. The Common Market's generous subsidies to European steel companies are a major example.

• Mounting political pressures to negotiate cartel-like arrangements between strong importing and weaker exporting nations. This can be seen in the recently concluded interna-

tional multilateral agreement, which gives developed countries the right to impose controls on textile imports, particularly from the big textile producers in Asia.

• National development plans aimed at reducing dependence on imports by injecting capital and modern technology into certain industries. France, for example, is striving to "re-conquer" such domestic markets as machine tools, shoes and toys.

• Emergence of a tough vocabulary among policy-makers to justify protectionist approaches. U.S. officials now speak of "reciprocity," while Europeans describe "industrial protection systems."

• Filing of record numbers of cases of violations of long-established trading rules, notably at GATT and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris. Officials say these filings reflect only a small fraction of the problem.

A growing number of parties in trade disputes are simply bypassing the settlement machinery, according to officials. "Protectionism is no longer turning up at the borders so much, but within countries, and the measures are increasingly difficult to tackle — the European subsidies, Japanese procurement programs, threats of U.S. farm lobbies to subsidize exports," said a senior European ambassador who specializes in trade.

Officials at ICC headquarters in Paris reported that an increasing number of compa-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Algeria	5,000 Dr.	Iraq	125 K.
Austria	17 S.	Iceland	15,190 N.
Bahrain	8,000 Dr.	Italy	10,000 N.
Belgium	4,000 Dr.	Japan	4,000 E.
Canada	14,120	Jordan	4,000 E.
Cyprus	400 Dr.	Korea	16,000 N.
Denmark	1,000 Dr.	Lebanon	12,000 N.
Egypt	85 P.	Malta	1,000 S.E.
Erie	500	Morocco	1,000 S.E.
Fiji	500	Poland	1,000 S.E.
France	4,500 F.	Portugal	1,000 D.
Germany	2,000 DM.	Russia	1,000 D.
Great Britain	35 P.	Spain	1,000 D.
Greece	45 P.	Tunisia	1,000 D.

Nigeria ..... 100 K.

S. Israel ..... 15,190 N.

Spain ..... 10,000 N.

Sweden ..... 1,000 S.E.

Turkey ..... 1,000 D.

U.S. ..... 100 D.

U.S.S.R. ..... 100 D.

Y.A. ..... 210 S.E.

Y.L. ..... 5,920 S.E.

Y.T. ..... 1980 S.E.

Y.U. ..... 955 S.E.

Y.Y. ..... 922 S.E.

Z.C. ..... 1980 S.E.

Z.D. ..... 412 S.E.

Z.I. ..... 251 S.E.

Z.M. ..... 1980 S.E.

Z.P. ..... 1980 S.E.

Z.R. ..... 1980 S.E.

Z.T. ..... 1980 S.E.

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Z.Q.

## Vote Favoring Nuclear-Free Zone Puts Schmidt, Local Party at Odds

By John Vincour  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel received a symbolic political slap over the weekend when their local Social Democratic Party organization, against the leaders' objections, voted for a motion favoring establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe.

The vote, passed on Saturday by a large majority at the convention of the Hamburg regional party organization, was described by its supporters as a signal to show that "we in Europe want to turn our backs on nuclear weapons."

Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Apel, whose homes and parliamentary seats are in the Hamburg elec-

tion district, addressed the meeting Friday night and Saturday.

Mr. Apel described a nuclear-free zone as unrealistic and said that support for the motion meant the "removal of the armament half" of a NATO decision in December 1979. It was then that the alliance announced its plans to station Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe to counter a buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at European targets.

Deployment of the missiles at the end of 1983 hinges on the results of talks now going on in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the total number of medium-range missiles.

The convention voted for the

nuclear-free motion in spite of Mr. Apel's assertion that it was meaningless because Soviet missiles placed behind the Ural Mountains would still be able to destroy a nuclear weapon-free Western Europe. Mr. Schmidt had stressed that without the NATO missile program, the Soviet Union would have no incentive to discuss reduction of its forces.

The motion adopted in Hamburg will be brought to the floor of a special party meeting scheduled for April in Munich. The decision was in line with a general trend of resistance within the party's regional organizations to the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe. Last month, in spite of a speech to delegates by Mr. Schmidt, the Social Democratic organization in the northern state of Bremen called for the immediate halt of preparations for stationing missiles in West Germany.

A debate and a vote on the mis-

sie issue had been expected at the Munich convention, but the national party leadership said in November that the start of talks in Geneva removed the necessity of a vote on whether the Social Democrats should continue to support the NATO plan. It now appears, however, that it will be increasingly difficult for Mr. Schmidt and his allies to avoid an open battle on the issue at the convention.

### 60-40 Edge Seen

The party leadership believes it has about a 60-40 advantage in any potential vote at the convention, but the regional party meetings suggest the margin for maneuver may be narrower. Mr. Schmidt said last May that he would resign if the party failed to back him in his support of the NATO decision.

At the same time they had found it appropriate to renounce the ideological basis of Communism and move gradually away from the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary platform.

The positions adopted by the Italian Communist Party in late 1981 and early this year showed that its leaders had openly come out against world Socialism, the world Socialist and the Soviet role in building it.

Pravda accused Italian party leaders of showing sympathy for rightist extremists in the Solidarnosc trade union and dismissed Mr. Beringuer's call for greater human freedoms in the Soviet bloc.

The Italian Communist leaders, Pravda said, envisaged offering "freedom of action for those who, trampling Socialist legality underfoot, and using assistance from outside, are trying to undermine the Socialist system.

"And in fact, these people have no such freedom in the countries of real Socialism, for to give them it would mean not to consolidate, but to subvert, the foundations of a new Socialist system."

Pravda said the Italian leaders had made "inadmissible and unjust denigration" of the gains of Socialism and put forward pretentious concepts that were akin to

"tenets of opportunism and revisionism."

The newspaper accused them of ignoring the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which it said was based on strengthening peace and international cooperation.

Pravda further accused the Italian Communist Party at its full Central Committee meeting in Rome on Jan. 13 of making "a truly sacrilegious attempt" to prove that the Warsaw Pact's foreign policy was no different from that of the United States and NATO.

It said Italian Communist Party leaders were trying to denigrate the achievements of the Soviet people and the party by speaking of a crisis in the Soviet political system.

Newspapers close to the Social Democratic Party, as well as its own press service, gave details Saturday of a motion on security issues that the party leadership plans to make in Munich in an attempt to win back the dissenting voices.

The reports said that the party would suggest a moratorium on the deployment of short-range missiles, such as the Soviet SS-24.

It would also urge that French and British nuclear weapons be included in further considerations of the East-West power balance in Europe. But the reports said the motion would avoid proposing that French and British weapons be involved in the Geneva talks, which involve U.S. and Soviet missiles alone.

These proposals fall far short, however, of the demands of the forces in the party that are resisting the NATO decision. The Frankfurter Rundschau, the national newspaper with the closest ties to the party organization, said the recommendations were hardly likely to win over the dissenters.

### Austrian Post for Waldheim

Reuters

VIENNA — Kurt Waldheim, the former UN secretary-general, will become a special envoy for Austria at international conferences, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has announced.



Adm. James G. Storms 3d, second from left, at an Armistice Commission meeting. The Associated Press

## UN Invites China, North Korea to Watch Maneuvers

United Press International

PANMUNJOM, Korea — The U.S.-led United Nations Command has invited North Korea and China to observe a joint U.S.-South Korea military exercise — code-named Team Spirit 82 — in a gesture aimed at easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

At a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, U.S. Rear Adm. James G. Storms 3d, representing the UN Command, also expressed hope that North Korea would present a reciprocal invitation but Communist officials jeered at the proposal.

The UN command proposal, made Saturday, is unprecedented in the history of the Korean armistice signed in 1953 by the command, North Korea and China. The invitation, Adm. Storms said,

is for senior North Korean and Chinese armistice delegates, in the company of Polish, Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss members of the Korean peace-keeping group, to observe war games scheduled for February and March.

North Korean Army Maj. Gen Han Ju-kyong,

the chief Communist negotiator, burst into laughter upon hearing the UN proposal and stumbled in Korean. "You aggressors," the UN command informed North Korea last month of the exercise, asking Pyongyang to follow suit by disclosing in advance its scheduled military war games. The gesture came shortly after an extensive North Korean war exercise that alarmed U.S. forces so much that Airborne Warning and Control System flew over the Korean peninsula and 7th Fleet warships sailed into Korean waters.

## Hoping for Break in Polish Crisis, U.S. Is Not Encouraging Refugees

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has chosen not to encourage the 50,000 Poles who have flooded Austrian refugee centers to come to the United States, according to a high-level U.S. official.

The policy has angered Polish-American groups and troubled the Austrian government, but the administration official said it is part of a quiet effort to obtain a loosening of the martial law that was imposed in Poland on Dec. 13.

"We don't want to create the impression that the situation in Poland is irretrievable," said the official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. "There is no point in contributing one way or another to the impression that the situation has moved to a point where it is locked in ice."

The exodus of Poles to Vienna ended with the military crackdown, but it left Austria with a refugee problem that cost \$60 million last year and shows few signs of easing.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has made a \$2-million grant to Austria, but Gary Perkins, the U.S. director of the refugee office, said, "This does not even begin to cover the costs."

Austria is less concerned about the cost of the refugees than about their final destination.

"We are happy for every dollar we get," said an Austrian Embassy official in Washington, "but our concern is that these people move on to the final country of settlement."

According to the Austrian government, 29,000 Poles applied for political asylum in Austria last year. An additional 20,000 came to Austria but have not applied for asylum.

The UN refugee office approached 24 countries on Dec. 30 to appeal for help in settling the Poles. The response has been modest, but Mr. Perkins said: "It is generally like this when you start to resettle people... You simply have to keep appealing and keep working on the situation. We are certainly hopeful."

In response to the Polish situation, the United States has raised the ceiling on refugees from all of Eastern Europe to 9,000 this year, twice as many as for 1981.

"That definitely is a very significant step," said the Austrian official, "but given the number of Poles in Austria, we would be happy if their number were further increased."

U.S. officials say that such a policy would jeopardize hopes of a swift loosening of martial law. According to this line of thinking, any effort to encourage large numbers of Poles to seek asylum in the United States might lead the Polish leaders or the Soviet Union to tighten martial law.

**Glemp Says Poles Have Right To Accurate Media Reports**

(Continued from Page 1)

Church in Warsaw, he said his intention was to provide consolation to a suffering people. He told Poles to be calm, resolute and above all not to despair. He drew parallels to the sufferings of the apostles and said that it was difficult, but necessary, to be patient "when everything is in pain."

The church, he said, was doing everything it could to help the thousands of people interned, and clergymen and bishops had visited detention camps to bring "the word of God."

Though couched largely in religious metaphors, the sermon carried political messages. Consolidation, the primate said, rested ultimately upon the liberating power of truth. For this reason, neither the rulers nor those they ruled should be subjected to insult and ridicule.

There must be honest information in the mass media, he said. And people who are deprived of their liberty or forced to leave their work should be told why.

Since martial law, the church has assumed a pivotal role as a potential mediator between the government and detained Solidarity leaders, including Lech Walesa, leader of the union. But as hopes for progress in any such talks faded, the church has become increasingly outspoken against abuses of power by the government.

One sign that the government was hardening its political line came Saturday when Ryszard Reiff, a member of the parliament, was dropped as president of a Catholic association called PAX. Originally cooperating closely with Poland's Communist rulers, Pax remained at a distance from the party during the recent liberalization brought about by Solidarity. Mr. Reiff, as a member of the Council of State, refused to sign the martial law decree.

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.

**Reach out and touch someone**

Church

surveillance

of former activities

Januszczak

Pope

Comments

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul, saying that the Catholic Church will press for the respect of human rights, called Sunday for an end to martial law in Poland and re-establishment of Solidarity.

"In the name of freedom, I firmly believe it is necessary to give back the working men their right to organize in independent, self-run unions and students the right to organize in associations," the pope told about 25,000 people at his weekly Sunday prayer.

**Warsaw Objects To TV 'Spectacle' On Polish Crisis**

(UPI)

WARSAW — Warsaw on Sunday attacked Washington's plans for an international television show on Poland and a "Solidarity Day" next weekend as "a spectacle of slanders and propaganda aggression."

The U.S. projects were "another interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland" and demonstrated the "aggressive and imperialistic goals" of the Reagan administration, said a statement issued by the official press agency PAP.

The planned television show,

featuring President Reagan with other Western leaders and entertainment stars, is scheduled to be beamed around the world. It is being described by the United States as a demonstration of support for the Polish people.

"Never has a government of any country directly concerned itself with staging such a kind of propaganda show against another country," the Polish statement said.

**Uganda Bus Wreck Kills 30**

(UPI)

NAIROBI — At least 30 persons were killed when a bus overturned on Saturday on a rough section of road near Kampala, Radio Uganda said in a broadcast monitored by the Associated Press.

Dozens of passengers were reported to be seriously injured.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### British Rail Engineers Strike Again

The Associated Press

LONDON — Striking engineers shut down British Rail on Sunday for the sixth day in less than two weeks. Sidney Weighell, general secretary of Britain's largest rail union, which is not involved in the pay productivity dispute, said: "If this goes on much longer there won't be any money left to pay anybody.... It's the whole future of the railway we're talking about."

Mr. Weighell, of the 180,000-member National Union of Railways spoke soon after British Rail announced that it will decide Tuesday whether to close down the railroad on Sundays, which would save £1.5 million (about \$3.23 million) a week because more than 50,000 workers are being paid overtime on Sundays even though no trains have to run.

### Pair Refuses Water at U.S. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — Two women who have been fasting for nearly a month at the U.S. embassy said Sunday they had stopped drinking all liquid apparently to force a showdown over their demand for freedom to emigrate.

The women are among seven Pentecostalists from two families who have been living in the American compound after rushing past guard three and a half years ago. The others said they were concerned that two women's refusal to drink could result in their being taken to a Soviet hospital. But they would not attempt to persuade the women to give up their protest, which is aimed at pressuring Soviet authorities to grant seven permission to emigrate to the United States.

Augustina Vaschenko, 52, and her eldest daughter, Lydia, 31, have been taking only fruit juice since the end of December.

### Ulster MP Protests Status in U.S. Jail

Reuters

ALDEN, N.Y. — Owen Carron, a member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland and an Irish nationalist, has proclaimed himself a political prisoner after being detained in northern New York state trying to enter the United States illegally.

Mr. Carron and Danny Morrison, who was described by officials as the outlawed Irish Republican Army's director of public relations, were arrested separately on Thursday after they tried to enter the United States from Canada. Both refused to wear prison uniforms at a minimum-security jail in Alden, near Buffalo, saying they were political prisoners.

Mr. Carron and Mr. Morrison were charged Friday in Buffalo with presenting false identification to customs officials, a crime that carries penalties of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines. Both were jailed without bond. They were reportedly on their way to an FBI fund-raising dinner in New York.

### Peking Warns U.S. on Taiwan

The Associated Press

PEKING — The deputy chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Xianjian, warned Sunday that China would not tolerate obstructions to reunification with Taiwan. His remarks were taken as a reference to recent decision by the Reagan administration to continue selling arms to Taiwan.

In a speech to 5,000 people at a celebration of the Chinese New Year Mr. Li declared that China "will never budge away principle, let alone depend on aims." The speech was carried live by Peking radio.

### Soviet Economic Report Omits Grain Output Figures

Continued from Page 1)

ture was egg production, which has been increasing for years.

But sugar beets, a key crop, fell below even the dismal forecast of Western exports. In 1981, the figure at 60.6 million tons, the lowest figure in 19 years and a million tons below the plan's for 1982.

The output of oil, which is also being supplied increasingly by Western Siberia, was almost on target, with 609 million tons instead of the projected 610 million.

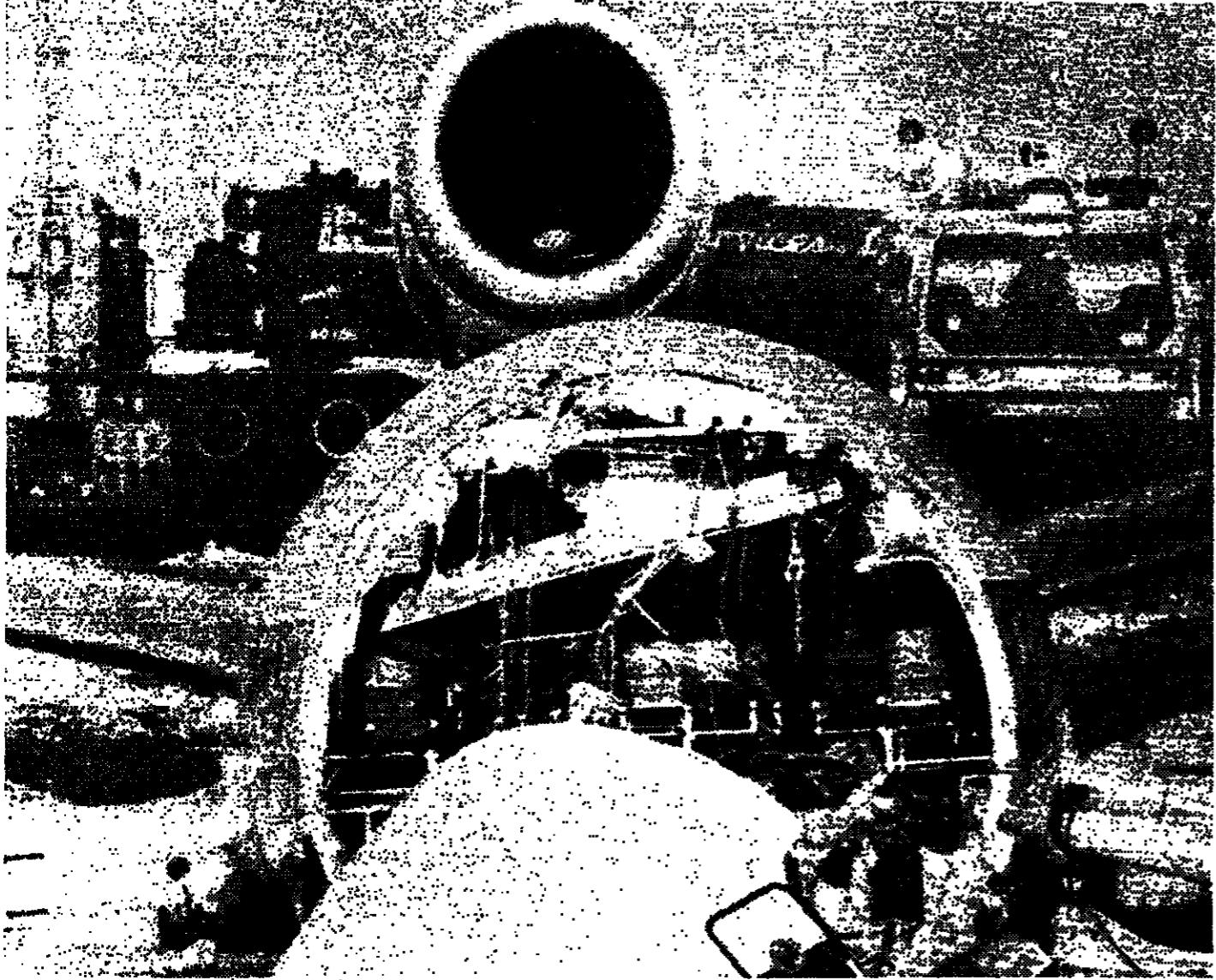
After rising rapidly through the 1970s, oil production has now begun to level off.

But coal continued a steady decline that began after it had reached a high of 723.6 million tons in 1978. The slow development of new mines in eastern regions has not kept up with depletion in older coal basins. Coal output last year was 704 million tons, compared with a 1981 goal of 738 million.

The 1981 economic report did not address a shortage of feed grains for cattle. Statistics in the report — showing an increase in the number of cows, but a decline in milk production — suggested that a shortage of high-grade feed was affecting productivity.

#### U.S. Estimates Grain

The omission of a grain crop figure underscored President Leonid I. Brezhnev's statement in November that food was "economically and politically the central problem of the five-year



A World Airways jet lies in shallow water in Boston Harbor after skidding off the runway while landing in an ice storm.

## At Least 27 Die in Severe Storms Across U.S.

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — High winds and snow plagued the Midwest and New England on Sunday, blinding travelers on drift-covered roads, while in Minnesota temperatures dipped to 37 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) (about the same in Celsius). At least 27 persons have died in the latest U.S. storms, which followed a short thaw last week.

Pennsylvania struggled to restore power to nearly 100,000 people after a heavy ice storm toppled power lines. Heavy rains in Oregon triggered mudslides and flood warnings.

Football enthusiasts ignored travel advisories and ventured out on ice-coated roads to make their way to Pontiac, Mich., for the Super Bowl. icy runways caused additional problems for small

planes flying into the Detroit area for the game.

Highway crews struggled to free Iowa roads from snow drifts. Authorities cautioned motorists not to venture off cleared lanes because numerous semi-trailer trucks were stranded under the drifts.

Winds in the northern and central Rockies were clocked at more than 60 miles (96 kilometers) an hour.

### Fatal Plane Crash

Snow in the higher elevations of the central and northern Cascade Mountains, in the Northwest, set off avalanches, but no injuries were reported. One man was killed and another seriously injured when their single-engine plane clipped a power line during take-

off and crashed in a windstorm in La Pine, Ore.

A World Airways DC-10 jet with 208 passengers and crew aboard crashed through a stone embankment into Boston Harbor on Saturday night as it landed in heavy fog and freezing rain at Logan International Airport from Oakland, Calif. Four persons were hospitalized with minor injuries.

The cause of the accident was being investigated. A Trans World Airline employee said the plane touched down "a mile too late. The jet skidded as it landed and ran off the runway.

Road crews and shovels in Minneapolis attempting to cut through the results of a succession of record snowfalls were hampered first by the wind and then by the cold.

## French Envoy to U.S. Fulfills an Old Dream

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

**PARIS** — After 37 years with the state-owned Renault auto company, Bernard Vernier-Palliez is beginning the diplomatic career he says he always wanted, as ambassador of the Socialist government in Paris to the business-oriented Reagan administration in Washington.

For a non-Socialist and a non-diplomat, the assignment could seem formidable. In a country that prides itself on the professionalism of its envoys, it could seem unusual. But for Mr. Vernier-Palliez, 63, it comes as a logical extension of France's growing investment in the United States and President François Mitterrand's concern for the health of French export industries.

"I think the business approach is now more important," Mr. Vernier-Palliez said in an interview shortly before his departure for Washington. "Second, I think people who have been in business have a lot of contacts in the industrial establishment, which increases their means."

Mr. Vernier-Palliez has established his contacts in frequent travels to the United States, at least one trip a month in the last few years. But by his own account, he knows his way around Detroit better than Washington. This marks a clear distinction from the ongoing ambassador, François de Laboulaye, a career diplomat who spent much of his youth in the U.S. capital.

The cadence of Mr. Vernier-Palliez' travels reflected Renault's increasing investments in U.S. firms, part of accelerating French investment in the United States estimated by economists to have reached \$8 billion in the last several years.

### New AMC President

As Renault's chief executive, Mr. Vernier-Palliez steered the company to put \$350 million into a 46-percent interest in American Motors Corp., \$84 million into a 20-percent interest in Mack Trucks and a yet-to-be-determined sum into a joint venture with Ransburg Corp. for an enterprise called Cybotech.

Perhaps not coincidentally, the new AMC president named earlier this month, Jose J. Dederuwaert, arrived at the U.S. firm last fall fresh from Renault's plant at Douai in northern France.

At the Douai factory Renault pioneered use of robots in auto manufacturing. The Renault-AMC combine plans to use such robots in building the Renault K-9 sedan beginning next summer at Kenosha, Wis. And, closing the circle, robots are to be the main product of the Cybotech joint venture with Ransburg.

Engineering such conquests, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, kept him immersed in foreign affairs despite his job as a carmaker.

Not all Renault's foreign operations have been such successes. A 40-percent holding in Iranian firms

assembling R-5 Renaults was taken over by the revolutionary government in Tehran.

"If you head a multinational company, the most complicated problems you have to face are the political problems around the world," he said in his office overlooking the Champs-Elysées. "You have to give them a lot of time and attention."

Since Jan. 1, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said, he has stopped giving them attention for Renault and has broadened his concerns to include French interests in general, including former competitors such as Peugeot and Citroën.

"Since I left Renault at the end of the year, I am no longer interested in Renault than in Peugeot," he said, smiling. "I am interested in the expansion of French industry."

As a newcomer, Mr. Vernier-Palliez plans to spend at least a week with Mr. de Laboulaye remaining on the spot. Despite their different backgrounds, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said the two are good friends.



Bernard Vernier-Palliez

## Pentagon Can't Find Who Leaked Secrets

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Lie-detector tests administered to more than 25 senior Defense Department officials have failed to uncover the source of an unauthorized disclosure of information, according to Pentagon officials.

Officially, the investigation is continuing, but Pentagon officials said they had little hope of discovering the source of the information.

The polygraph tests were begun two weeks ago, Mr. Carlucci volunteered to take a lie-detector test and asked others who had attended the meeting to do the same.

An official said Mr. Carlucci "is stumped in the ways" of the Central Intelligence Agency, of which he was deputy director in the Carter administration.

They were also given to Fred C. Ikle and Richard D. DeLauer, who are undersecretaries of defense; to Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. and other military service secretaries; to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones; to other four-star generals and admirals, and to several assistant secretaries of defense and their aides.

The tests and other inquiries, however, have not uncovered the official or officials who gave reporters an account of a policy debate in a high-level meeting at the Pentagon this month.

At a meeting of the Defense Resources Board on Jan. 7, according to government officials, Mr. DeLauer asserted that the United States would have to spend up to \$750 billion more than planned to reach objectives for strengthening U.S. military forces.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said later that the figure of \$750 billion had been com-

piled from "wish lists" submitted by the military services. He said the administration would stay on the military spending course set during the past year.

He also said the investigation of the disclosure had caused a "very distasteful, very unhappy situation" but defended it as necessary in the effort to stop disclosures. Other officials have been reluctant to discuss the issue except anonymously.

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Limited Value

Officials acknowledged that lie-detector tests have limited value. Others shrugged off the Reagan administration's campaign to stop disclosures. "Leaks are the name of the game around here," said an official, asserting that there were no more than in previous administrations.

Pentagon officials said no one had declined Mr. Carlucci's request to take the test. They also said that disclosures stemming from confidential discussions would do more to erode trust than the lie-detector tests, despite the implication that the word of the officials could not be taken at face value.

Pentagon officials have declined to specify damage done to national security by the disclosures.

## White House to Form Cabinet Legal Council

By Lee Lescaze  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan has decided to set up a new mechanism inside the White House to discuss policy on such legal matters as tax exempt status for private schools and the Equal Rights Amendment, two issues on which the administration has been politically embarrassed in recent weeks.

The president's senior advisers had been debating for some time the establishment of a Cabinet council on legal affairs, similar to five existing councils. They did not act earlier because of opposition from Attorney General William French Smith, administration sources said.

Mr. Smith was reluctant to bring legal issues to the White House and submit them to discussion, the sources said, but failures of coordination on the tax exemption question and the ERA overcame his objections. Mr. Smith will be chairman of the new council, just as the principal Cabinet officers involved chair the other five, which were established last February.

A few days earlier, the Justice Department announced that, contrary to what his representatives had said Jan. 8, he would submit legislation to deny tax exemptions to segregated schools. The bill was sent to Congress with notice that Mr. Reagan had instructed the Internal Revenue Service not to process applications for tax exemptions pending congressional action, but he approved a loophole permitting such exemptions for two schools.

The other Cabinet councils are on commerce and trade, economic affairs, natural resources and environment, human resources, and food and agriculture.

When the new council starts operating it will enable administration officials to bring political and other considerations to bear on legal issues before decisions are made.

"There is high political — and for that matter policy — content in a lot of these issues," an administration official said.

The Reagan White House had tried to consider such aspects of legal decisions at the daily senior staff meeting, but that roughly 25-minute session is primarily arranged to discuss events of the day and make sure that presidential advisers know what their colleagues are working on.

The legal affairs council will discuss such questions as whether the

Justice Department should file amicus curiae briefs in court cases, what positions to take on appeals and what sort of testimony government officials should present to Congress on legal questions.

Legal issues arising in Cabinet departments other than Justice will also be brought before the council.

When the Justice and Treasury departments announced on Jan. 8 that the administration was reversing 12 years of policy in order to grant tax exemptions to private schools that discriminate racially, they touched off a storm of criticism.

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## Lawyer Warns Against Bid To Curb Power of Courts

By Edwin Chen  
Los Angeles Times Service

**CHICAGO** — The president of the American Bar Association has warned that the "most serious constitutional crisis" since the Civil War may develop if Congress passes any of the 32 bills that would bar the federal courts from ruling on such issues as abortion, desegregation and prayers in the schools.

The proposals, advanced by conservatives in both houses, threaten the elimination of the third branch of federal government," said David R. Brink, a Minneapolis lawyer and president of the 290,000-member national organization of lawyers, on Saturday.

Mr. Brink said "a national insurrection" may result from passage of the bills. He called on the ABA and its member affiliates in the 50 states to join in an intensive lobbying effort in Congress to defeat the proposals.

Four such bills already have been approved by various subcommittees of the Senate Judiciary Committee and are expected to come before the full committee as early as February.

Legal scholars disagree about the constitutionality of the 32 bills. Mr. Brink said he believes that it would be unconstitutional to pass any proposal that would "limit the power of the federal courts at any level to consider or grant remedies in cases affecting the fundamental rights of citizens under the Constitution."

He said the bills must be defeated in Congress and not left to the courts to rule on their constitutionality.

"If we leave it to the federal courts to preserve their own role," Mr. Brink said, "we face, at best, what could be a national insurrection of those who do not understand the issue and a clamor of further unjustified criticism of our courts and our legal system."

He made the comments in an address to the National Conference of Bar Presidents, which is meeting here as part of the bar association's mid-year session.

Even more troubling, he said, is a similar effort in some state legislatures to deprive state courts of constitutional jurisdiction. If those efforts succeed, Mr. Brink warned, "We would have a purely central parliamentary system of government without either substantial state law or an enforceable written national Constitution."

## Last Body Found In Potomac Crash

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Divers have recovered the last body from the sunken wreckage of the Air Florida plane which struck the 14th Street bridge Jan. 13 and plunged into the Potomac River, killing 78 persons.

The body of 2-month-old Jason Tirado, one of three infants aboard the flight, was retrieved from the river Saturday, authorities said.

The body of the child's father, José Tirado, 23, of Spain, was recovered Thursday. Jason's mother, Priscilla, 22, one of five survivors, remains hospitalized with a broken leg.

Investigators have been unable to determine from the cockpit voice recorder whether the landing gear was retracted at the time of the crash. When it is extended, the plane is slowed down. Part of the investigation is focusing on whether the plane was traveling fast enough to climb safely after takeoff.

### Juan Carlos on India Visit

Reuters

**MADRID** — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia left Sunday for a weeklong state visit to India.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Monday, January 25, 1982

## That Program on Poland

The U.S. government's plan to use a television program to call attention to repression in Poland has aroused concern that, in the words of London's Daily Mail, "an all-singing, all-dancing, wisecracking show about the Poles" will reflect an "incurably frivolous" attitude toward the Polish tragedy.

Such descriptions are misleading. The synopsis of the program indicates that there will be little singing and no dancing or wisecracking. Instead, the emphasis will be on documentary reportage on the situation in Poland both before and after the crackdown, coming from world leaders and reports from public protest rallies around the world.

It is true that the U.S. administration's decision to include popular American entertainers in the program has become a focal point for critics worried about a show business approach to diplomacy. And government officials permitted that concern to be aggravated by dwelling on the show business elements and by slipping into Hollywood vernacular ("the greatest show in history," featuring "internationally known stars") in describing the show.

The international press, including this

newspaper, has perhaps been too quick to seize upon those descriptions. It can be argued that our own headline on the story last Thursday — "U.S. to Turn Outrage Over Poland Into a TV Spectacular" — may have implicitly prejudged what is intended to be a genuine expression of concern.

We have not seen the program and we are by no means arguing that it will be a great triumph. But at a time when the Allies dare run no risk of appearing the least bit passive in the face of repression in Poland, one should not superficially scorn the use of the mass media and the force of world opinion as possibly constructive elements in the West's response.

The Jan. 31 program will have to be judged on its merits. And those can be weighed more effectively after the broadcast than before. The most noteworthy aspect of the idea could well prove to be not that Frank Sinatra and Barbara Streisand sang, but rather that a worldwide, satellite broadcast collected and concentrated expressions of world opinion that have sometimes appeared scattered and diffuse.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Gandhi and Democracy

Gerald Ford has boasted that in his presidency the United States became the world's largest democracy. But that was only because Indira Gandhi subverted India's democracy in 1975. The American distinction was short-lived; in 1977 India's voters reclaimed the title and chased Mrs. Gandhi from office.

The revival survives. But last week's mass detentions, to thwart a one-day general strike, raise doubt that Mrs. Gandhi in truth learned the importance of restraining her authoritarian impulses. One reason the strike was called in the first place was in protest against her government's enactment of highly restrictive labor and national security laws.

Comparisons with 1975 should not be taken too far. Suppressing a work stoppage that the government previously declared illegal is less blatantly self-serving than Mrs. Gandhi's

crackdown in 1975 to frustrate a High Court decision against her electoral malpractice; and the measures this time were much less sweeping. Indeed, anxiety is beginning to fade. The workers' mixed response to the strike call has given both sides an opportunity to back away from confrontation. Most of those detained were quickly released.

Nevertheless, a roundup of 25,000 people by a leader with Mrs. Gandhi's history is worrisome. Governing with a second chance, she was all too willing to claim extraordinary powers, and the members of her parliamentary majority were all too willing to grant them. Democracy ultimately depends on the democratic faith of its elected officials. Indians are right to wonder how firm Mrs. Gandhi's faith really is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hands Off Guatemala

The news photo showed a Guatemalan soldier firing a machine gun out of a helicopter at a village suspected of harboring guerrillas. Nothing could be seen down there except a dog, reported The Washington Post's Christopher Dickey, who was riding along. For many Americans, it must have been reminiscent of the frustrations of the United States' last war against an elusive guerrilla enemy.

There is one big difference, however. Guatemala's not an American war. The Reagan administration has sent the government a bit of semi-military aid around the edges, but otherwise it has apparently kept hands off, despite its nervousness about the guerrillas. It should keep hands off.

There's a debate over whether and in what ways the United States should support the civilian-military junta in El Salvador, but in Guatemala there is not much to say for supporting the dictatorship of Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia. Not even those administration officials who lean toward accepting him as a useful anti-Communist are eager to come forward and make a case for aid.

For good reason. The general, according to human rights advocates and American intelligence alike, is the bloodiest leader ruling in the hemisphere. He is ready to advertise his fight against the guerrillas — a fight in which, in one campaign, his chief of staff re-

ports, his forces killed 2,000 people identified as guerrillas. He shields his part in the killing — by the armed forces and by paramilitary death squads associated with them — of literally thousands of civilians. It has been confirmed that these operations are carried out under his direct control.

Noting the slaughter in Guatemala, we asked last year whether it might make sense for the United States to try to acquire a little civilizing influence with the government by resuming the military contacts that Jimmy Carter had cut off. The Reagan administration subsequently gave this policy a certain test, and enough results are in to provide a judgment: It failed. During the period while the administration dangled the prospect of improved ties, Gen. Lucas Garcia, evidently misunderstanding the signal, stepped up his policy of indiscriminate civilian killings.

To be sure, guerrilla activity is up, too. And although guerrilla groups go back to the pre-Castro years, some of their current operations are no doubt Cuban-supported. What about that? It is a fair question. But it is a question for Gen. Lucas Garcia. He is the one deepening the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim. Perhaps if he comes to realize that his tactics prevent the United States from supporting him, he will change his tactics.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Bad Timing for a Gas Contract

The signing of the French-Soviet contract setting the price of 8 billion cubic meters of gas that we have committed ourselves to buying over 25 years from the Soviet Union raises at least two important questions. One concerns the substance of this contract; the other concerns the timing of its signing.

[The signing] constitutes, in fact, an undeniable victory for Moscow, which had feared briefly that France would reduce its gas purchase to show its disapproval of events in Poland and its reiterated determination to examine overall relations with Moscow.

Doubtless Soviet commentators are now going to salute the "realism" of Paris and contrast it with the "hysteria" of the United States, while overlooking the fact that other European countries have not so far followed the French example. Bonn signed a similar agreement with Moscow (before Dec. 13, it is true), but Italy has suspended negotiations

with the Soviet Union and Belgium is still questioning the timeliness of such purchases.

Moreover, the announcement of the agreement will confirm in the minds of Poles hostile to the junta the notion that they indeed can expect nothing more from the Western countries than charitable gestures.

— From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Kissinger and Undoing Yalta

Chancellor Schmidt seems to have had some success in persuading Messrs. Reagan and Haig that there are limits to the practical censure measures that can be taken against the regimes in Moscow and Warsaw. Mr. Kissinger, from his current ivy tower, is doing his president a major disservice if, at this stage, he gives effective comfort to those in the Republican Party who think that Yalta can be undone in a day and requires only an act of will in the White House.

— From *The Guardian* (London).

## Jan. 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Thaw's Trial Starts

NEW YORK — Mr. Harry K. Thaw's trial for the murder of the architect Mr. Stanford White has begun. The wonderful part of it is that Thaw is in court at all, against the wishes of his family, relatives and friends, and the advice of every lawyer whom he has consulted. In his book "The Prisoner at the Bar," the attorney Mr. Arthur Train says: "In default of all else, the defendant may go insane just before the case is moved for trial, and is shifted off to a sanatorium until some new sensation occupies the public mind. This habit of the criminal rich when brought to book for misdeeds is too well known." This is precisely what Mr. Thaw did not do. From now on he will begin to realize his helplessness.

### 1932: El Salvador Uprisings

WASHINGTON — Following the seizure of several villages by Communist forces in El Salvador, three U.S. warships have been ordered to the Central American republic to protect American lives and property. The U.S. charge d'affaires has reported serious uprisings in Sonsonate, San Salvador and in the capital, San Salvador. Railway communications and telephone lines have been cut in Sonsonate. Federal troops have repulsed attacks of armed Communists on the towns of Sonsonate and Acahuapan, it is revealed. The State Department has also announced that two U.S. destroyers are leaving the Canal Zone with marines aboard to reinforce the vessels already ordered to El Salvador port.



## A Change In Course For Egypt

By Philip Geyelin

CAIRO — "When you're dealing with the Middle East, a clock is always ticking somewhere," says an American veteran of the many peace efforts. "The problem is that not everybody is working to the same clock."

Such was the case for the best part of the last two years, when negotiations ground almost to a halt on that part of Camp David having to do with "autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. First the United States in 1980, and then Israel, last year, were working to electoral clocks. And such is the case right now, as time runs down on the April 25 deadline for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to come into full force, with the withdrawal of Israel's remaining occupation forces from the last slice of the Sinai.

When you talk to Egyptians in and out of government, you discover that post-Sadat Egypt is working to its own clock.

After the assassination of Anwar Sadat, the first order of business had to be internal security. Next came the crackdown on corruption, a closing of the Sadat "open door" policy for foreign investment and an end to the free hand for too-free enterprise, which made millionaires overnight. Now comes, with a Cabinet reshuffle, a heavy concentration on Egypt's crushing, seemingly insoluble economic problems as the highest priority of President Hosni Mubarak's new government.

And what of foreign policy — and out of government, you discover that post-Sadat Egypt is working to its own clock.

Camp David, relations with the United States, Egypt's almost total isolation from the Arab world, the noisy vendetta provoked by Sadat with Colonel Qaddafi in neighboring Libya, and all the rest? All in due time, with a Cabinet reshuffle, a heavy concentration on Egypt's crushing, seemingly insoluble economic problems as the highest priority of President Hosni Mubarak's new government.

"We do share values, we do share anxieties and we do share common purposes at some minimal, rock-bottom political place. But we do not have anything even remotely like the postwar Atlantic alliance of so many people's passionate imaging, the alliance that was meant to become, inevitably, the core of all our enterprises."

It will come as a surprise to the young that portly, well-groomed, bankers'-gray souls who appear at all those international meetings to worry about the alliance were once young themselves. Not just young, but also consumed with a political idea every bit as compelling to them (and as idealistic) as the antiwar or disarming impetus is now.

### The Question for Today

A whole generation of relatively young Americans and Europeans had this idea, insisted that it could, against all historical odds, be made practical, save it as the first huge step toward the establishment of a decent and peaceful international order. The revisionist historians may see it otherwise, but that is what they believed and spent their lives struggling to create. That is what they were surest and proudest of. And that is what seems to come apart now.

Perhaps it was always doomed. History does not give much authority for believing that nations will readily entrust their defense to another, as with the so-called nuclear umbrella, or subdue their instincts to prosper and compete for the sake of a common good. Who knows? We could have been living in a nuclear-armed fool's paradise all these years.

But that was then. The question now is what variation on the alliance or substitution for it can fill the void.

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## The Alliance as It Was Is No Longer

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — "The alliance" is one of those num-off terms, like "federalism" or "SALT talks," that have a special place in our discourse. It signals that we are about to be in the presence of a topic that is at one and the same time supremely important and surpassingly boring. We nod. We murmur deferentially. We go "hmm."

"Ah, yes," we say. "This will put great strain on the alliance. Hmmm."

Our response is, of course, part of a ritual. Yes, we know that incomparably serious business is involved here, values and relationships for which Americans have said they would go to nuclear war. But we also know that before, during and after what seems to have been an eternity of NATO ministerial meetings over the years, people have regularly been pronouncing the alliance dead — only to have to pronounce it dead at the next ministerial meeting six months later.

This time, however, I think the pronouncers may be on to something. "Dead" is probably the wrong word. "Vitiated," "empty," "collapsed" would be better.

### Assumptions Have Dissolved

But the fact of it is real. It's not just that something is being said — "Alliance in Disarray — Foreign Ministers to Meet." It's that something has happened. The system of vital relationships that we define simply and without qualifiers as "the alliance" seems to have lost much, if not most, of its original rationale. Assumptions on which it was based — not least of these the assumption of minimal good faith among partners — have dissolved. Very little, in fact, can even be assumed about it any longer. Physically, institutionally, the alliance is still there. But it is there the way estranged parents attend an offspring's wedding together are there — there, and no more.

I think this may be the central foreign policy fact confronting the American government, although it was hardly the doing of the administration that came to office last January. More accurately, Ronald Reagan's scratchy dealings with the Europeans, especially in relation to the Polish events, seem to me to represent a kind of terminal stage in a progressive ailment.

Big, traumatic, conspicuous changes like this one occur generally without our noticing them. We notice only when they are nearly complete.

We notice only when such alliance stalwarts as Arthur Burns and Henry Kissinger start talking alternatives to their current arrangements and sacred NATO doctrine. But when you cast your eye back over the history of the postwar alliance, you can see it as a series of fundamental expectations and intentions breaking down.

I have in mind more than the banal and a-millennium-times-made observation that the early postwar fight (a conventionally armed, overland, overt Soviet invasion of Western Europe) no longer seems as relevant as it once did. The expectations — assumptions, really — that have been confounded are three.

### Britain, France, Germany

First, there was the American expectation that Britain would somehow develop after the war as a great military-political power, one with which, within the alliance, America would share a special big-guys-together, controlling relationship. Americans began to be disbursed of this almost immediately after the war. The invasion of Suez (to which the United States responded in a pretty unalliance-like fashion) was a last spasm of military imperialism along the way. Britain's withdrawal from its Gulf outposts some 15 years later marked the effective end of that expectation.

Second, it was expected that France, once hauled together politically and economically after the war, would be a central, major participant in the political, commercial and military arrangements that the alliance planners dreamed of. Not anticipated was the degree of apparently irreparable domestic chaos that led eventually to the reaction (Gen. de Gaulle installed in office) and a fiercely independent, touchy, go-it-alone France.

Third, having adjusted more or less to these new realities, Americans were still not prepared to see their most basic expectation confirmed: that of a perpetually and even rhetorically steadfast German state. It was assumed that a West German political entity would forever see its entire salvation in remaining tightly within the confines of a unified, defensive Atlantic alliance, there to stop the predatory advance of Soviet power.

The Europeans will be demanding equal

time about now, and I am aware that the foregoing sketch hardly does justice to their complaints about American lack of wisdom over the years about four-yearly political convulsions and changes of course, increasing distractio by other realms and regions of the world, an American preference for a master-servant relationship, various other stupidities and inconstancies and affronts to their best interests. I'll stipulate it all — grant their worst case. My point is merely that the party, the grand illusion, is over.

We do share values, we do share anxieties and we do share common purposes at some minimal, rock-bottom political place. But we do not have anything even remotely like the postwar Atlantic alliance of so many people's passionate imaging, the alliance that was meant to become, inevitably, the core of all our enterprises.

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## The Fact of East-West Trade Entanglements

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Soviet bloc's debt to the West has now reached the staggering sum of \$90 billion, according to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe. Recently it has been growing at a slower rate than during the last few years, primarily because of higher Soviet gold sales.

That should give some pause for thought to the advocates of a return to the gold standard. Apart from all the grave disruption it would cause to non-Communist economies, the big beneficiaries would be the Soviet Union and South Africa.

But the more important meaning of this huge debt is the evidence of how far the two world economies have begun to depend on each other. You can draw all sorts of contradictory conclusions from this fact, depending on your outlook, but the fact exists.

Let's say the greedy capitalists would sell the Soviet state the rope with which to hang them. It is true that Western credits that were used to buy food and technology have helped the Russians continue to divert a large share of their income to their military buildup. Moscow's military-industrial complex is insulated from the rest of its economy, but there still must be limits to what it can devour.

Henry Kissinger used to say that creating patterns of exchange with the Russians would give them a new stake in stabilizing East-West links, thus inducing Russia to repay Poland's obligation or share responsibility.

Granted that the Polish government was undoubtedly pressured by Moscow to end this threat to Communist Party rule in Eastern Europe. Solidarity nevertheless existed for more than a year in the face of hostile propaganda and veiled threats from the Soviet Union. This must mean that Russian military intervention in Poland is a step that the Kremlin leaders would undertake only with the greatest reluctance.

The Soviet Union is already fighting a war in Afghanistan, and the Poles will fight if Russian forces invade their country. The economies of the Soviet bloc are in bad enough shape without the further damage from a total collapse in Poland, as a page-one analysis pointed out in that Jan. 9 issue.

&lt;p

# Recent Violence Viewed as a Danger Sign for Hong Kong

By Michael Parks  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**HONG KONG** — It was an ugly and frightening scene. More than 3,000 Chinese youths surged through Hong Kong's central business district for four hours, some of them overturning cars, smashing windows, getting the police with stones and batons.

"Beat the foreign devils," some chanted, as Westerners were caught up in the confusion. "Destroy the British colonialists, destroy the foreigners."

Another group, about 2,000 strong, charged through Wan Chai, the waterfront neighborhood district across Victoria Harbor, in Kowloon, several thousand other youths had gone on a similar rampage the night before.

Termed "Near Riots"

The disturbances, first on Christmas Eve and Christmas night and then on New Year's Eve, recalled the full-scale riots here 14

years ago during China's Cultural Revolution, and their anti-Western element reminded many of even earlier outbreaks in China, including the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

But those recent "near riots," as the police here termed them, were neither Communist inspired nor aimed primarily at Hong Kong's British rulers. Instead, they seemed to reflect mounting social tensions that many community leaders fear threaten the colony's stability.

"People are angry, and they are beginning to strike out," said Dr. L.K. Liang, a plainclothes and social activist who heads the Christian Industrial Commission. "The cars, the stores, the Westerners, the police were attacked as symbols of wealth, privilege and power. Such disturbances will increase in size and frequency. I think because our economic and social problems are growing, and people feel unable to deal with them."

Tsui Sui-sin, a member of Hong Kong's Urban Council from

Kowloon, said, "The disparity in wealth between the rich and the poor is so extreme here now that there is an inherent and growing danger of a social crisis."

Mr. Tsui sees a trend toward crime, violence and disorder, particularly from youths whose high expectations cannot be met.

"Hasty Assurance"

As government officials sought to allay such fears, Chung Kuo-sin, a conservative columnist for the English-language Hong Kong Standard, wrote lastly, "Hasty guarantees that there is no cause for alarm" indicate that "something must have gone wrong, very wrong, and there might be genuine cause for alarm."

Unemployment may be one of them. For more than a decade, virtually everyone here was employed, but in the past year the proportion of unemployed has slipped to more than 7 percent.

Wages are another cause for

worry. With inflation at about 14 percent a year, real wages have stagnated for more than three years. For 30 percent of the blue collar workers, real family income is down.

"When a worker and his family cannot overcome the difficulties they face in trying to keep up with the rising cost of living, "they may come to take the risk of doing something against law and order," Mr. Tsui said.

Government officials reject these assessments as unfounded, downplaying

Denis Sin, Hong Kong's secretary for home affairs, disagreed. The holiday disturbances as "nothing serious," attributing them to "kids who had too much to drink." Another senior British official blamed the presence of "far too many people in a small area."

But another top official, a 10-year resident of the colony, acknowledged that the gap between rich and poor here is quite evident and may be growing as fast as its cause.

However, he added, "we are not talking about grinding poverty; people do have jobs, can get medical care, do benefit from a housing program, and so on. It may be somewhat harder to live, and people recently have had to push more to survive, but they do. Most Chinese also know that they are better off here than on the mainland, where they can always return."

One of China's representatives here said he thought the British had become too complacent about the political, economic and social problems in Hong Kong. "This place is not going to explode tomorrow, but it is raining to be described any longer as stable," he said, guessing Peking's interest in Hong Kong's continued prosperity.

"There are danger signs everywhere that the British seem to ignore."

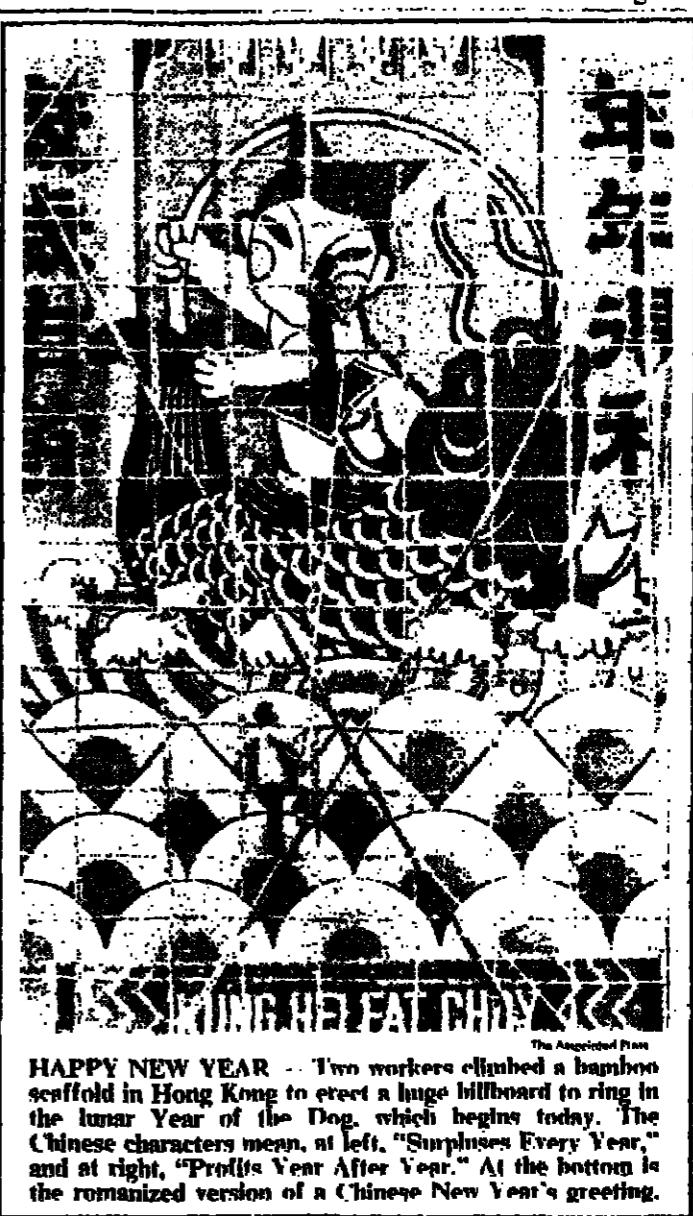
Mr. Shirendeb was attacked for doing nothing to improve the situation, for installing relatives and friends in key positions, and for

vice chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, has become a compatriot. "Tough prickly, thick-skinned, shallow-rooted," Mr. Huang said of residents here. "Both Eastern and Western cultures tend to be shallow here, and thus we take on the worst aspects of the West while retaining the best desirable aspects of the East—littering public places, jumping queues, using bad language, pushing and jostling are all part of daily life now."

Kidnapping has become so common that a High Court justice recently warned that people are beginning to see them as "relics of primitive savagery."

Some particularly brutal incidents brought a warning from a local criminologist that such "senseless crimes of violence" were "evidence of serious social pathology."

The "ugly Hong Kongites," a term coined by Rayson Huang,



HAPPY NEW YEAR — Two workers clamped a bamboo scaffold in Hong Kong to erect a huge billboard to ring in the lunar Year of the Dog, which begins today. The Chinese characters mean, at left, "Surprises Every Year," and at right, "Prosperous Year After Year." At the bottom is the romanized version of a Chinese New Year greeting.

## Guatemala Gets Arms From U.S. Despite Ban

By Christopher Dickey  
*Washington Post Service*

**SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE, Guatemala** — Barred from U.S. military assistance because of its human rights record, Guatemala's hard-pressed Army is keeping itself supplied with vital equipment through loopholes in U.S. laws and the conversion of new American civilian helicopters to military use.

The Reagan administration is aware of Guatemala's attempts to get around congressional reservations and in some cases has given Guatemala some help, as in its decision last spring to remove military trucks and jeeps from a list of equipment that requires the State Department to take human rights into consideration when deciding whether to approve a sale.

"That is a justified concern," Rep. Barnes said.

### Slavery Increase

The number of political slavings in Guatemala — many of the victims are government opponents — is up by more than 150 percent in the last year, to what some estimates put as high as 500 a month.

Although government officials denounce reports that killings of political opponents are orchestrated in an annex of the presidential palace, some Guatemalan military officers concede that civilians, usually Indians and peasants, who stand between them and the guerrillas often are considered expendable.

Since the 1977 halt in aid to Guatemala, Congress and the State Department have sometimes heatedly debated official and unofficial Guatemalan requests for spare parts for nine Bell military helicopters known as Hueys that were purchased before the cutoff. Sale of the parts still has not been authorized.

In 1980 and 1981, the Guatemalans spent about \$10.5 million on three Bell 212 and six Bell 413 civilian helicopters — the civilian equivalent of the military Huey — according to sources close to the purchases. Those helicopters were bought with Commerce Department approval, but neither Congress nor the State Department had to approve or even be informed of the sales. At least two of the new helicopters are now equipped with .30-caliber machine guns.

At garrisons such as this one in northwestern Guatemala, amid the rugged mountainous terrain where leftist and Communist guerrillas have their strongest forces, this new equipment appears to be essential to Guatemala's counterinsurgency campaign.

The army moves its troops over land in U.S.-made trucks and jeep. A Bell 212 helicopter with door guns is used to strafe nearby guerrilla positions while a just-as-strong 412, still with its "executive" interior, carries troops in the center of a battle and evacuates the casualties.

Although Guatemala over the

past several years has indicated to the State Department that it wants to purchase specifically military-designated equipment, it has been advised in most instances by the State Department that such requests would never be approved by Congress because the necessary certification of its human rights policy could not be made.

Rep. Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, gave his impression that the Reagan administration wants to renew a military relationship with Guatemala because of its fears the government may need help in fighting guerrillas but that it is "concerned about the reaction" in Congress.

"That is a justified concern," Rep. Barnes said.

**Special Difficulties**

Another member, Russel Johnson, said: "To the layman, it is extraordinary that if this poor wretched woman had died as a consequence of these assaults, there would have been a case brought, but because she was reduced to such a condition by the assault that she could not be in court, the people who did it go free."

In reply, Mr. Fairbairn said that if the woman had died, the men might have been prosecuted for murder, but not for rape unless there had been witness. Rape has "special difficulties which no other serious crime has," he said.

The case of the man who was fined for raping the hitchhiker caused the greatest outcry. Judge Bertrand Richards said the victim, who had been hitchhiking home in a rural area, was partly to blame. "I am not saying that a girl hitchhiking home late at night should not be protected by the law, but she was guilty of a great deal of contributory negligence," he said.

The unusually lenient treatment of the man who committed the rape was quickly repudiated at the highest levels, not only by Mrs. Thatcher, but also by Lord Hailsham, the law lord chancellor, head of the judiciary.

He turned aside the widespread demands that Judge Richards be disciplined or removed from office. But in a highly unusual rebuff a few days after the case, Lord Hailsham said: "Contributory negligence does not, of course, constitute any defense to rape, nor should imprecision on the part of a victim operate as a factor of mitigation in the reduction of a sentence."

Most trade officials say there is little hope for coming to an agreement on a negotiating timetable in the next few months. Much of the hope for launching a new liberalization round rests on Donald S. McPhail, the Canadian ambassador to GATT and United Nations resident in Geneva, who is in charge of organizing the November meeting of GATT officials.

"If McPhail and others of us involved [in planning the meeting] can show some sense of momentum aimed at holding the line on protectionism, we will have accomplished a lot," said a senior GATT official. "But it promises to be an uphill effort."

Senior GATT officials said the meeting could focus on putting the

## Scandal Hits Mongolian Academy

**MOSCOW** — Mongolia has been hit by a rare scandal centered on its Academy of Sciences and one of the country's leading political figures.

According to reports from the capital, Ulan Bator, the Mongolian leadership has branded the academy a den of corruption, illnesses and fraud, and its president, Radzaryn Shirendeb, has been removed.

Mr. Shirendeb, 69, was a member of the Mongolian Communist Party leadership and a deputy premier before taking over at the academy in 1961.

The latest edition of the semi-weekly Russian-language newspaper Novosti Mongoli



ANTI-ABORTION RALLY — An estimated 25,000 anti-abortion demonstrators rallied in Washington to mark the ninth anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision that overturned state laws against abortion. Their leaders met with President Reagan and later said he had reiterated his opposition to abortion. However, they said they had not asked him for a commitment on anti-abortion legislation.

## U.K. Rape Cases Bring Growing Controversy

By William Roche  
*New York Times Service*

**LONDON** — Several unrelated cases of rape have aroused a growing controversy in Britain in the past two weeks, fueling a debate among women's organizations, legal groups and Parliament.

One of the cases, the brutal rape

of a Glasgow woman in 1980, led to the forced resignation Thursday of Nicholas Fairbairn, the solicitor general for Scotland. He had been vehemently criticized in the House of Commons because of a decision not to prosecute the men accused of raping the woman.

Earlier this month, a judge in the Ipswich Crown Court touched off a torrent of condemnation when he convicted a man of last night raping a 17-year-old hitchhiker, but then gave him a \$4,000 fine and no jail sentence.

Among the critics of the judgment in that case was Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who terped rape a "violent, detestable and odious crime" that called for a jail sentence in all but "wholly exceptional situations."

In the same statement, made in Parliament on Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher expressed concern about the handling of a rape case that was the subject of a British Broadcasting Corp. television documentary the night before. In it, a woman was shown being harshly questioned by policemen who clearly did not believe her story about being raped.

The official contended that no cultural bias resulted from forced re-education.

Before the application of the present rigid policies, schedules of Gypsy life and culture, even under the Communist government, were concerned about how to preserve the largely oral Gypsy culture. This concern today finds expression only among people who have no possibility of expressing their views openly. Many political dissidents flatly deny the official policy on Gypsies among their grievances against the government.

Asked whether the forcible repression of an age-old way of life did not necessarily bring a cultural loss, Mr. Prucha replied, "Our society has certain opinions of what culture." And he cited a list of exponents of recognized culture, emphasizing the composers Mozart and Dvorak. None were Gypsies.

"When they know how to live in an apartment, they don't want to be Gypsies anymore," Mr. Prucha asserted. "If we give them the same rights, we must re-entertain them."

The official's statement

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**RAY CEREMONY** — Sharon L. Ray, wife of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, the military attaché slain in Paris Monday, receives the American flag from Gen. E.C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, after rites at Arlington National Cemetery.

## Study Cautiously Backs Drugs for Hypertension

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The usefulness of some types of drug treatment for hypertension, the mildest form of high blood pressure, has been confirmed in four studies in the United States, Australia and Norway, according to a report by a joint committee of the World Health Organization and the International Society of Hypertension.

But the report seriously questioned the wisdom of treating all such cases with drugs until there are more facts to assure that the benefits outweigh the risks of medications, which are customarily prescribed for a lifetime.

In a report in the current issue of *The Lancet*, a medical journal published in London, the committee said: "Unless we can better define those people with mild hypertension who will benefit most from therapy [and those who will come to no harm if left untreated], the community's benefit would be bought at the expense of many previously symptom-free individuals who would experience drug side effects and derive no benefit."

The four studies recorded a much higher rate of side effects such as mental depression, faintness, impotence, fatigue and gout among people who were given anti-hypertensive drugs than among those who were not.

Until recently, doctors had little evidence that treatment for hypertension actually reduced the already low risk of death and complications such as strokes in this group. Data reported over the last 15 years have shown that reduction of elevated blood pressure can cut the rates of death, strokes, kidney failure and other complications of hypertension.

The benefit of drug therapy was easiest to document among those people with the highest levels, but as studies have shown that individuals with progressively lower levels of high blood pressure also benefit, doctors have extended anti-hypertensive drugs to almost every case where clear gaps appear in the rings, eccentric ringlets are found," Mr. Stone noted.

"In almost every case where clear gaps appear in the rings, eccentric ringlets are found," Mr. Stone noted.

tensive drug treatment to patients in the mild category.

However, the committee warned that doctors should not automatically resort to drugs in mild cases. "The first line of treatment should be observation," the committee said, "perhaps combined with general health measures such as weight reduction and restrictions of salt intake, though the evidence for the effectiveness of such measures is still lacking."

### Note of Caution

The note of caution reflects the low risk of death and complications found in the studies among people with mild hypertension. It applies only to treatment of individuals with the mildest form of the condition, who have no complications such as kidney insufficiency or risk factors such as a strong family history of heart disease and hypertension.

The committee reported reflected similar caution expressed in recent articles by two experts, Dr. Michael H. Alderman of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and Dr. Norman M. Kaplan of the University of Texas Health Science Center in Dallas.

Dr. Alderman said he considered the primary challenge to be the development of ways to identify which groups were likely to benefit from drug therapy. He said: "If everyone with mild hypertension were treated with drugs, then a large number of persons who are not at risk of developing complications would be treated without any hope of benefit."

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"If everyone with mild hypertension were treated with drugs, then a large number of persons who are not at risk of developing complications would be treated without any hope of benefit."

However, Dr. Marvin Moser, senior medical consultant to the National High Blood Pressure Education Program of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., said that he believed the data indicated the benefits clearly outweighed the risks.

Mild hypertension affects an estimated 25 million Americans, while severe and moderately high blood pressure affect about 10 million.

## Most Saturn Ringlets May Be Only an Illusion

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — When Voyager-1 flew by Saturn in November, 1980, the spacecraft discovered what appeared to be hundreds of gaps in the planet's major rings, which seemed to contain countless ringlets. Voyager-2, in August, 1981, detected the same phenomenon but scientists who have analyzed the data now report that nearly all of Saturn's ringlets are more apparent than real.

The scientists, in a report of Voyager-2 mission, also said that Phoebe, one of Saturn's 17 known satellites, resembled an asteroid of primitive composition that was captured by the large planet. If so, the scientists said, the images of Phoebe would be the first of a class of asteroids that are common in the outer solar system.

Voyager-2 also produced evidence of some material, possibly an 18th satellite, in the same orbit as Mimas, one of the 10 moons of Saturn discovered before spacecraft reconnaissance. Most of the newly discovered Saturnian moons are small bodies, less than 50 miles (80 kilometers) in diameter, that are near or within the ring system.

The scientists also said that winds in the jet streams of Saturn's upper atmosphere blow up to 1,100 miles an hour, primarily in an easterly direction. Indirect evidence suggests that the winds are not confined to the visible clouds but extend inward at least 200 miles.

These findings were reported by Voyager project scientists in the latest issue of the journal *Science*, dated Jan. 29.

As Voyager-2 flew by Saturn, one of its instruments measured changes in light from a star as it passed through the planet's rings. The experiment showed that very few clear gaps existed anywhere in the three major rings, designated A, B and C. These rings are the only ones clearly visible to Earth-based telescopes.

### Analysis Limited

So far, the scientists have only analyzed in detail that experiment's data on the B ring, a bright and fairly opaque feature. Taken together, the three main rings measure about 170,000 miles in horizontal width, extending out on the plane of Saturn's equator.

Since so few real gaps were found in the B ring, Edward C. Stone, a physicist at the California Institute of Technology who is the chief Voyager scientist, concluded that most of the radial structure in the ring might be the result of variations in the optical thickness of the rings caused by density waves.

which are created by the gravitational effects of Saturn's satellites.

Other explanations for the density variations are being considered. Mr. Stone said in a telephone interview. One is that they are caused by dynamic instabilities stemming from the countless collisions and gravitational disturbances among the fragments making up the rings.

"In almost every case where clear gaps appear in the rings, eccentric ringlets are found," Mr. Stone noted.

## Hope Hampton, U.S. Actress And Singer, Dies at Age 84

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Hope Hampton, 84, a former film and musical comedy actress and opera singer, died Saturday following a heart attack.

After appearing in silent and sound films she graduated to grand opera, appearing for several seasons with the Chicago Opera

### OBITUARIES

Company, touring with New York's Metropolitan Opera and singing at the Opéra Comique in Paris.

Miss Hampton became a Manhattan legend, noted for her appearances in sequins and jewels at theatrical openings. Columnist Earl Wilson dubbed her "the Duchess of Park Avenue." Her final film appearance, at the age of 64, was in a 1962 Paramount film, "Hey, Let's Twist," in which she played herself.

### O. William Goepner

**CORONADO, Calif. (UPI)** — O. William Goepner, 70, who as a gunnery officer aboard the destroyer Ward is believed to have fired the first shot for the United States against the Japanese in World War II, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

The Ward was patrolling the approaches to Pearl Harbor early on

### Paul Van Andra

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Paul Van Andra, 82, an estate and corporation lawyer, died Thursday. Mr. Van Andra, a director of The New York Times Co. from 1955 to 1967, was the son of the late Carr V. Van Andra, who was managing editor of The New York Times from 1904 to 1932.

### Penelope Dudley Ward

**LONDON (AP)** — Penelope Dudley Ward, 67, an actress of the 1930s and 1940s who was renowned for her beauty, died Saturday. She was the widow of film director Sir Carol Reed, who made "The Third Man."

### William V. Lumburg

**SOUTHFIELD, Mich. (UPI)** — William V. Lumburg, 69, president of American Motors Corp. from 1967 to 1977, died Thursday.

### Carl B. Rockman

**SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. (AP)** — Carl B. Rockman, 86, founder of the last surviving ceremonial drum and bugle corps of World War I veterans, died Thursday.

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**DELAWARE, Wis. (UPI)** — Edward R. Farber, 67, who in 1937 developed the first practical application of electronic flash for newspaper photography, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

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**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — Lt. Gen. Pyotr I. Shkodchenko, 59, a former deputy commander of Soviet forces in East Germany and a much-decorated veteran of World War II, has died in an air crash, the army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) said Saturday. The paper gave no details of the crash.

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### Leonard Sillman

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Leonard Sillman, 73, producer of the "New Faces" revues that gave such



Hope Hampton

stars as Henry Fonda, Ingrid Bergman, Eva Gabor, Alice Ghostley, Van Johnson, Eartha Kitt and the late Paul Lynde their first roles on Broadway, died Saturday.

Mr. Sillman produced 13 Broadway editions of the "New Faces" revues between 1934 and 1968, and took the format once to radio and once to the movie screen.

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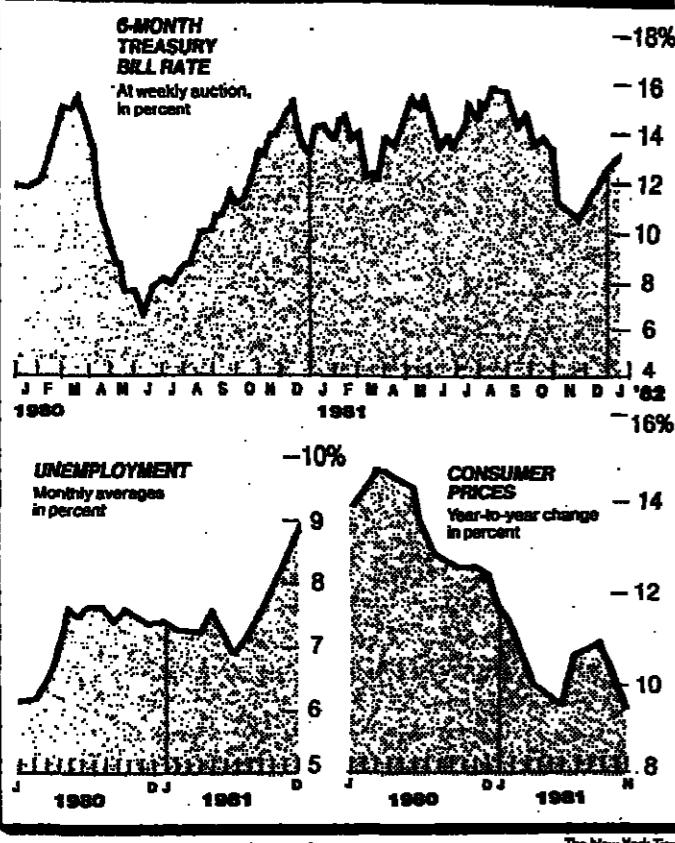
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## International Bond Prices — Week of Jan. 21

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES										YIELD										
Am.	Security	Shr.	Cov.	Issue Pr.	Mid Pt.	Yield	Am.	Security	Shr.	Cov.	Issue Pr.	Mid Pt.	Yield	Am.	Security	Shr.	Cov.	Issue Pr.	Mid Pt.	Yield
AUS	Orion Finance Co 5 1/4% 1997 Mar	c	100	94 1/2			AUS	Prius Oil Quebec	15 1/4	90 Oct	14 1/2	142.0	15.84	AUS	Nordic Investment Bl	8 1/4	92 Mar	8 1/2	142.0	11.25
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AUS	Orion Finance Co 5 1/4% 1997 Jan	c	100	92 1/2			AUS	Prius Oil Quebec	15 1/4	90 Jun	14 1/2	142.0	15.84	AUS	World Bank	6 1/4	94 Jul	6 1/2	142.0	12.25
AUS	Orion Finance Co 5 1/4% 1997 Dec	c	100	91 1/2			AUS	Prius Oil Quebec	15 1/4	90 Sep	14 1/2	142.0	15.84	AUS	World Bank	6 1/4	94 Oct	6 1/2	142.0	12.25
AUS	Orion Finance Co 5 1/4% 1997 Oct	c	100	90 1/2			AUS	Prius Oil Quebec	15 1/4	90 Dec	14 1/2	142.0	15.84	AUS	World Bank	6 1/4	95 Jan	6 1/2	142.0	12.25
AUS	Orion Finance Co 5 1/4% 1997 Sept	c	100	89 1/2			AUS	Prius Oil Quebec	15 1/4	91 Mar	14 1/2	142.0	15.							

**Key Economic Signs After Reagan's First Year**



## Twists in Reagan Economic Policy Reflect Anxiety Over Interest Rates

By Caroline Atkinson  
and John M. Berry  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Has economic policy turned upside down?

Unemployment, already 8.9 percent of the work force at the end of last year, is likely to be higher this year than in any other since 1941, while inflation is clearly coming down from the peaks of the Carter years. What the economy needs, one might think, is stimulus, pump-priming.

Yet the Congress returning to town this week will be asked by President Reagan to act in the opposite way and make further deep cuts in domestic spending in fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

These cuts are likely to hit particularly hard at social programs that have been the traditional balm of the poor and unemployed in recessions. Policy-makers also are considering higher taxes.

### Extraordinary Response

It is, on the face of it, an extraordinary response to obvious economic weakness in an election year. But underneath, the Reagan budget policy may be, in these broad economic terms, less restrictive than it seems.

One main reason is that last year was extraordinary, too. Congress voted the largest tax cut in history, almost \$75 billion between now and 1986. It also approved the beginning of a military buildup that will add more than \$20 billion to the defense budget in fiscal 1982, and almost \$35 billion next year if Mr. Reagan has his way.

These past acts mean that without new spending cuts or tax increases, fiscal policy in 1983 and 1984 will be strongly expansionary; even with them it will

be somewhat so. The shift toward stimulus will get underway in earnest with this summer's scheduled individual income tax cuts.

But why should the president and Congress be moving to offset stimulus in an economy where idle factories and poor sales outlooks mean that businesses are not investing — despite generous new tax incentives — and the job market is shrinking?

Persistently high interest rates are the reason.

### Contradiction in Policy

There has been a basic contradiction in administration economic policy from the outset. Budget policy was made expansive with the 1981 tax cut and military spending increases — but money policy as administered by the Federal Reserve Board was kept restrictive.

The result of these contradictions, the one feeding demand for the other, has been high interest rates. These have in turn helped bring on the recession.

It is to reduce these rates and help the economy expand that the president's advisers are now urging limited budget restraint. Without spending cuts and some tax increase, the likely deficits in fiscal 1983 and 1984 will be quite large. It is the prospect of these large future federal credit demands that is helping keep long-term rates high, administration economists say.

Yet these spending cuts and tax increases, whatever they do to long-term interest rates, will also have another effect. They will reduce overall spending power in the economy, dampening total demand. They will thus also serve to exacerbate the recession they are intended to overcome.

The president already has begun to chafe under the Fed's tight money rule. But he has not yet made clear whether he wants more or less money growth; nor has supply-side Rep. Jack Kemp, a New York Republican who has called for Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's resignation and for lower interest rates but has declared himself against easy money.

### Criticism of Fed

Last week the president and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan castigated the Fed for letting the money supply grow too rapidly at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. It was this upsurge that has sent interest rates climbing, they say.

But Mr. Regan also has complained that money

growth was too slow last year, and warned that there must be sufficient money expansion this year to allow the economy to make a strong recovery.

Most experts believe that this would require a substantial relaxation of money policy. The president may yet argue for this. It is high interest rates that Mr. Reagan really dislikes, and with the Fed and its money policy as a handy scapegoat he is likely to blame uncomfortably high rates on whatever it is that is happening to the money supply at any given time, some observers say.

This ambivalence over money policy probably reflects a fundamental uncertainty over the goal of economic policy: Whether the fight against inflation should take precedence over creating jobs and holding down unemployment.

Last year Mr. Reagan promised Congress that it could have both more growth and less inflation. This year, it is clear it cannot, or at least not with present policies, any more than the Fed can make money grow both more slowly and more quickly.

The administration is proud of its success in bringing down inflation. But this success has a price. It is the recession that is now largely responsible for holding down wage and price increases, most analysts say.

The high interest rates that precipitated the recession were the result of tight money, not easy money. The spurt in money growth in the last two to three months notwithstanding, it is likely to be tight money that slows or stalls recovery this year.

Bringing fiscal policy into line with this tight money policy will not lead to economic growth and a decline in unemployment, but merely to a more balanced and concerted fight against inflation of the traditional Republican kind.

## U.S. Auto Talks Show Upheavals in Industry

By John Holusha

*New York Times Service*

DETROIT — If there were any lingering doubts, developments at the talks between the two largest automobile companies and the United Automobile Workers union have made it clear that some of the automobile industry's cherished traditions and prejudices have fallen victim to the losses of the past two years.

General Motors, for instance, has been forced to acknowledge, at least tacitly, that the prices of its

### NEWS ANALYSIS

cars are too high. The company and the union have agreed that any wage or benefit concessions by the union will be passed through, penny for penny, to consumers in the form of lower car prices.

In arguing with the union that it would take a "significant" price reduction, on the order of \$1,000 to \$1,200 a car, to stimulate automobile sales, GM seemed to be conceding by implication that its prices are that much above what buyers are willing to pay. This is a surprising acknowledgment by the world's largest automobile company, which has always argued strenuously that its cars represent reasonable value for the money.

### Solidarity Suffers

The agreement gives the union an indirect voice in pricing policy, long a goal of Walter Reuther, the former UAW president, but dismissed in the past by auto executives as a "Socialist dream." Another once-labour concept, sharing profit with production workers, won acceptance by GM before the talks even began.

Management solidarity among the major automakers has also fallen victim to hard times. General Motors did not tell executives of Ford Motor of its impending deal with the UAW, although the two had a meeting to coordinate bargaining strategy just days before the talks began.

Ford has not accepted the concessions-prize cut principle, saying in public that it fears antitrust problems. It notes in private that its greater use of outside suppliers means a dollar of labor cost savings would have less of an impact.

The talks were suspended Wednesday at both General Motors and Ford after an impasse was reached at GM over the size of concessions from the union, the

extent of job assurances by the company and the length of a new contract. However, after a vote Saturday, negotiators for the UAW voted to resume talks with GM. In a separate vote, new bargaining meetings with Ford were convened.

Chrysler, which extracted \$1 billion in concessions from the union in 1980-81, is not a party to the current talks and presumably will not return to the bargaining table until the expiration of its current contract in mid-September.

The lack of a unified management front may, in fact, give the union a tactical advantage. Each company is evidently seeking an agreement tailored to its particular needs and if one were to settle before the other, the company left behind might face the choice of swallowing a contract not to its liking or seeing its competitor enjoy the benefit of lower wage costs until the existing contract expires Sept. 14.

The result is that the union, although it seems resigned to giving up something in wage and benefits, still holds a strong hand and may achieve breakthroughs in job security for assembly line workers. To do so it may try to put limits on what have been exclusively management decisions: Whether to make a given part or buy from an outside supplier, or, if the decision is to maintain the company as the supplier, make it at an overseas affiliate. This is a particularly big issue at Ford, which is entrenched around the world, deriving half its total revenue from overseas sources.

The renewed emphasis on price, some analysts say, seems to represent a realization by the automobile companies that new products alone will not draw buyers.

Maryann N. Keller, a vice president and auto industry specialist at Praine Webber Michael Hinchliffe Inc., said earlier predictions of recovery in auto sales "were based on the notion that Detroit would, through new products, reclaim the share of market lost to imports, and that the new models themselves would be so technologically superior that the public would pay premium prices that yielded profits comparable to those historically earned on larger cars."

A notable example of the public's reluctance to buy sophisticated, but expensive, small cars is GM's "I" car, which came out last spring and did not approach expected sales levels.

## Tandon Turns Profit on Disks

By Louis Sahagun

*Los Angeles Times Service*

CHATSWORTH, Calif. — When Sirjang Lai Tandon left a steady job in 1975 to invest \$7,000 in his own computer parts company here, he was convinced the business would succeed.

But the 40-year-old Indian immigrant never dreamed that after five years, he would be heading what has been called one of the fastest growing small companies in the United States.

Last May, Boston-based Inc. magazine, which tracks small, publicly held companies, ranked Tandon Corp. as the fifth-fastest growing firm in the United States. Sales in 1981 were \$54.5 million, more than double 1980's \$22.7 million, and Mr. Tandon said he expects sales to reach \$130 million in fiscal 1982.

The company manufactures memory disk drives used in small computers and word processors. It has ridden to success on the growing popularity of personal computers manufactured by Tandy Corp. (no relation to Tandon) and Mr. Tandon's other customers. Tandon recently signed a \$55-million contract to supply Tandy with disk drives for

its personal computers over the next two years.

Born in an oversized garage in 1976, Tandon Corp. now has more than 1,600 employees in Southern California and in factories in the Far East.

Mr. Tandon attributed the firm's track record to careful planning, technological expertise and use of cheap labor in India.

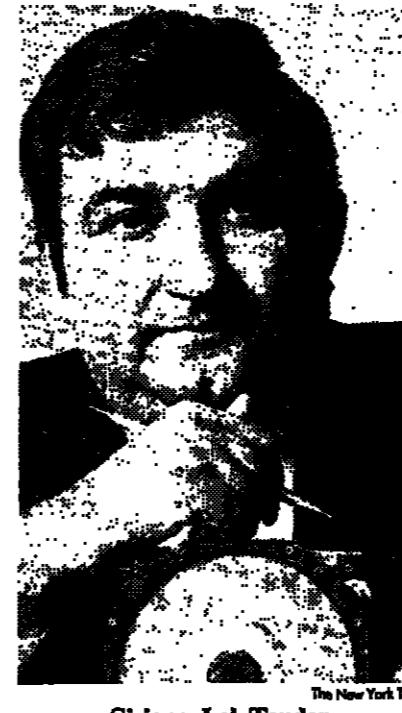
"We have something that the Japanese would like to have — vertical integration," Mr. Tandon says. "We manufacture everything ourselves at a tremendous cost advantage over our competitors."

His major competitors, he said, assemble similar disk drives from parts made by a variety of other companies, each of which adds some profit margin when selling the part to the final assembler.

"Today our company's financial condition is such that it has no debts whatsoever and has about \$50 million cash in the bank — enough funds to continue our growth in the coming years," he says.

Electronics industry officials and analysts on Wall Street attribute part of Tandon's success to its cost advantage, but say larger

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)



Sirjang Lai Tandon

## Brazil's Latest: No Coup Behind the Ballyhoo

By Carl Gewirtz

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Brazil returned to the Euromarket last week, accompanied by some ballyhoo that, though it improved domestic economic performance, it had managed to reduce slightly its international borrowing charges. But the view that Brazil had scored a coup is not widely shared.

The borrower is the national development bank, BNDE, which is seeking a relatively modest (for Brazil) \$125 million for eight years. Lenders are being offered the option of pricing the loan over the London interbank rate or the prime rate.

Banks choosing the Libor option are to receive a margin of 2% points — the standard spread for Brazilian credits. However, banks opting to use the prime as a base rate will be paid a spread of 1% points — a decline from the 2 points Brazil has been paying over prime.

### Prime vs. Libor

Bankers generally say "bah humbug" to any suggestion that this represents a favorable reassessment of Brazil's credit standing. Rather, they insist, it simply means that Brazil is trying to discourage banks from opting for the prime as the base rate.

The prime, currently at 15% per-

cent, is an administered rate. Banks alter the rate at their discretion, usually raising it in rapid response to a rise in money market rates and usually lowering it with some lag when there is a drop in short-term interest rates. By contrast, Libor, currently 15% percent, is a market rate that moves daily in response to supply and demand.

Therefore, loan charges based on prime are more expensive than

### SYNDICATED LOANS

Liber-based deals. In fact, borrowers have accepted using the prime only because they recognized that they had to pay more to the banks but were unwilling to be seen increasing the very visible margin. Not infrequently, borrowers put a limit on how much of a loan can be tied to prime and lenders get a blended rate of some Libor and some prime.

In this case, bankers say, Brazil is trying to limit the appeal of the prime option by reducing the margin. In addition, commissions paid to banks using the prime formula run 1/2 percent lower than commissions paid to banks using the Libor base. But overall, the bankers note, the commissions (ranging downward from 1% to 1/2 percent on the Libor portion, depending on the

size of a bank's commitment) are a touch higher than Brazil had been paying.

Bankers add that Brazil can afford to shave the prime-based terms because there is so much room for profit for banks using that formula that they are unlikely to refuse participating in the loan.

### Room for Profit

Mexico's agricultural development bank, Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural, came to market last week, as expected, seeking \$400 million. Lenders have the option of going in for either seven or eight years at either the three- or six-month Libor rate or prime. For seven years, Bamural will pay 3% point over Libor or 1/2 point over prime. Terms on the eight-year portion are 1/2 point over Libor or 1/2 point over prime.

In addition, banks, on any rollover date, choosing to absorb the Mexican withholding tax on interest payments will receive an additional 1/2 percent per year.

Despite reports a week ago that Madrid had given up plans to tap the market because of a dispute

over how much to pay ICO, the national credit institute, to guarantee the loan, the city decided to go ahead with a \$50-million deal, half the originally intended size. Interest is set at 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years and half a point thereafter.

Autopistas del Atlántico, a Spanish highway agency, is seeking \$75 million with half the amount guaranteed by the government. Interest is set at 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years and half a point for the final four years on the guaranteed portion. A margin of 1/2 percent is offered on the unguaranteed portion. Lead manager Manufacturers Hanover reports that initial soundings were so positive that the size of the loan was increased from the \$50 million initially indicated.

Elsewhere, Centro Simón Bolívar, the development agency of Caracas, is raising \$70 million for six months, offering a margin of 1/2 point over Libor.

Montevideo is seeking \$35 million for 10 years, offering a margin of 1/2 point over Libor for the first five years and 1/2 point thereafter.

considerations: Interest income is taxable but capital gains are not.

Thus, these bonds offer a guaranteed way to achieve a sizable tax-free capital gain.

There are only two criteria for selling to the Japanese: The issuer must have a name that retail cus-

### EUROBONDS

tomers know and trust, and the issue price must be low — probably not exceeding 25 percent of the nominal value.

Once these conditions are met, the marketing of the issue in Europe immediately falls into place. Relatively little paper is available for sale outside Japan and the non-Japanese banks then have to hustle to find even small amounts of paper, leading them to conclude that they have stumbled onto a very hot issue.

Where these conditions are not met, presumably by failing to appreciate just how important the Japanese connection is, marketing becomes quite a chore and underwriters start dumping paper that they cannot sell.

Among the issues highlighting some of the difficulties are the current Citicorp issue, which is for a nominal \$150 million of three-year

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per


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## International Bond Prices - Week of Jan. 21

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financière Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 6)

## DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AUSTRALIA

AUTOMOBILE

## Saudis Victors in War on Inflation

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

RIYADH — If this country's political leaders had to run for office, they could point easily to their record in fighting inflation.

Since 1975, when inflation was more than 35 percent, the rate has dropped 3 or 4 percentage points a year. Government spending has held steady for three consecutive years. And economic growth has averaged 21.4 percent a year since 1975.

"What we've achieved here in this country has not been done in any part of the world," said Sheikh Mohammed Ali Al-Khalil, the minister of finance and national economy. "It is really unbelievable."

Saudi Arabia's economic policymakers have some advantages: Well over \$100 billion in annual oil earnings, a population roughly the size of New York City's and an exceptionally uncomplicated economy.

The policy has been marked by government intervention in almost every economic area, heavy subsidies to both consumers and industry and a restrictive monetary strategy. Government spending is more than 40 times the level of 1969, but the Saudi leadership has moderated the annual increase to about 5 percent.

Saudi experts said that fiscal policy has a particularly large im-

pact in their country because the government, which receives oil revenue directly, accounts for 80 percent of the total economy.

The economic policy is a direct response to the pandemonium that prevailed after oil prices quadrupled in 1973-74. "This rise in government spending accelerated development of all sectors of the economy and helped change the face of Saudi Arabia beyond recognition," according to a report by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Overnight, construction cranes replaced camels as the national mascot, and construction companies came to expect a profit of 100 percent on a project. Ports were congested, housing virtually unavailable, and expensive imports, from perfumes to bulldozers, flooded in.

"There were suddenly oceans more money than the country could conceivably absorb," one U.S. economic analyst said. Inflation surged to more than 40 percent and government spending doubled annually through the mid-1970s.

After vigorous internal debate,

the government undertook an immediate crash program to alleviate inflationary pressure, "a top Saudi economic official said.

One of the principal elements

was to attack the bottlenecks that were contributing to inflation.

Ports were expanded, industrial fa-

cilities were rushed to completion and, most important, tens of thousands of foreign laborers were brought to sparsely populated Saudi Arabia.

Although political analysts have suggested that the sweeping influx of foreigners, estimated at more than 1.5 million, could undermine Saudi Arabia's traditional society, economic officials tend to see the ex-patriates as a blessing.

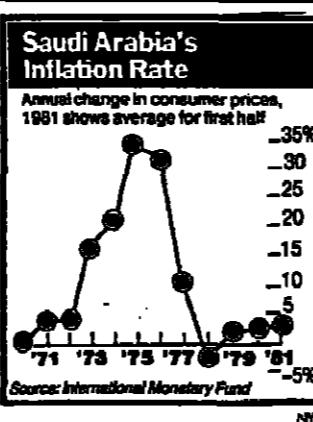
"From the beginning of our program, we have benefited from the flow of foreign labor," Mr. Al-Khalil said, in part because foreign labor is less expensive than Saudi workers.

At the same time, the government limited expenditures to an annual rate of growth considerably below the inflation rate. This curb came after three years during which public outlays essentially had doubled annually.

Saudi Arabia also attacked inflation with vast subsidies. As a result, food, electricity and water all sell at a fraction — often about half — of the real cost, and medical care is free.

Another subsidy provides university students with allowances of \$300 a month in addition to free tuition, books and room and board.

Perhaps more significant, the government began lending money in the form of 25-year, interest-free loans to purchase homes, a policy that was also intended to distrib-



## Tandon Turns Disk Profit

(Continued from Page 7)

ing firm for \$17,000. The shares later split four for one, Mr. Lemba said, and his holding is now worth about \$20 million.

"There's no question but that there is going to be a tremendous shakeup in that industry (small computer parts) sooner or later," says Garland Asher, director of financial planning at Tandy Corp. "Everybody and his brother is getting in the disk drive business. But right now, Tandon is the price leader."

Barbara Isgur, an analyst for Paine Webber, Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., says that "for another corporation to realistically compete with Tandon, it would have to be very efficient, produce a reliable product, and spend a lot of money on marketing."

The son of a lawyer, Mr. Tandon came to the United States in 1960. He obtained post-graduate degrees in engineering and in business administration.

In 1973, when he was working for IBM, Mr. Tandon foresaw the potential for personal computers and wanted to share in the boom by producing drives for the flexible and rigid memory disks.

"My main problem then was if I put all my money into such a business I wouldn't have enough to live on," Mr. Tandon says.

Officials say that the government's financial surplus totaled more than \$30 billion in 1981. In addition, Saudi Arabia's financial reserves rose to \$27 billion from \$23 billion a year earlier.

On balance, Saudi Arabia's economic policymakers believe the country's program has been successful in stemming inflation, curbing the gold rush mentality that once prevailed and setting the stage for expansion of the economy beyond petroleum. "People are shifted from speculation in industry and agriculture," Sheikh Soliman A. Salama, the commerce minister, said. "In the years to come, we will see a maturing of the economy."

But Mr. Tandon insisted he is not exploiting his countrymen.

"Things are just not as expensive there," he says. "Besides, we buy them to and from work and subsidize their lunches."

He said his wealth has enabled him to build a \$3-million hospital in his hometown of Barnala.

Tandon sells its disk drives for \$150 to \$300 each to more than 500 customers, including Atari, North Star, Tandy, Commodore and Wang Laboratories. Mr. Lemba says that price is about the same charged by the company's competitors, but that Tandon has a greater profit margin because its manufacturing costs are lower.

## Kingdom of Sweden



### Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three month interest period from 21st January, 1982 to 21st April, 1982 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 14 1/4% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st April, 1982. The Coupon Amount per U.S. \$1,000 will be U.S. \$179.69.

On 11th January, 1982 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 14.47 per cent. per annum.

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PESETA (Span.)	15,25%
DOLLAR (U.S.)	15 %
STERLING (£)	15,75%
FRANC (French)	18,25%
MARK (Deutsch)	12,75%
FRANC (Swiss)	9,5 %

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## Japanese Seize on Zero Coupons

(Continued from Page 7)

paper offered at \$665. The capital gain inherent in being repaid \$1,000 at final maturity is equivalent to a yield of 14.57 percent. The low maturity dictated a high selling price and the high selling price gain the inherent capital gain to a "mere" 50 percent. This compares unfavorably to the 300 percent available on 10-year zeros sold at 25 percent of face value.

The Wells Fargo issue a week earlier, of ten-year paper sold at \$440 (representing an inherent capital gain of 12.7 percent), suffered from the same problem. It was quoted Friday at about \$427. A steep drop in its own right and especially notable relative to most issues announced a week ago, which were quoted at issue price.

Another issue failing to meet the need criteria was the \$150-million offer from Beneficial Overseas Finance. Market analysts said Beneficial was just not a household name in the Far East. To sell the eight-year paper, issued at \$327 for a yield of 15 percent, Beneficial was forced to sweeten the terms by offering a "put" option allowing investors to request repayment after five years for a yield of 15 1/4 percent.

Other zeros announced last week along with Citicorp's, were:

• J.C. Penney — \$350 million of 12-year paper offered at \$185 for a yield of 15.1 percent (a capital gain of 44.1 percent).

• Sears Roebuck — \$300 million of 10-year paper sold at \$247.50 for each nominally valued \$1,000 security for a yield of 15 percent (a capital gain of 30.4 percent).

• Beatrice Foods — \$250 million of 10-year bonds sold at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent (a capital gain of 29.2 percent).

• Xerox Credit Corp. — \$250 million of 10-year paper offered at \$255 for a yield of 14.65 percent.

• Du Pont — \$300 million of eight-year paper priced at \$339 to yield 14.48 percent (a capital gain of 41.5 percent).

• In the convertible sector, Japan's Bridgestone Tire and Honda Motor are both expected to tap the market this week.

Nippon Credit Offer

Nippon Credit Bank of Japan, through its Nippon Credit Bank (Citicorp Finance) is offering \$50 million of eight-year notes bearing a coupon of 5/4 point over Libor and guaranteed to stay lower than 5 1/4 percent.

Toronto Dominion is seeking \$100 million for 10 years, also offering a coupon set at 5/4 point over Libor and a guaranteed minimum of 5 1/4 percent.

Anas, an Italian highway construction agency, is seeking \$100 million for eight years offering a coupon set at a 5-point spread over Libor, and convertible, at noteholders' option, into a 10-year fixed rate bond bearing a coupon of 13 percent. The floating coupon is guaranteed not to be lower than 5 percent.

Altos Hornos, a Mexican steel maker, is offering \$100 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon set at 5/4 point over Libor and guaranteed not to fall below 6 percent.

In the convertible sector, Japan's Bridgestone Tire and Honda Motor are both expected to tap the market this week.

Canadian Issue

In the Canadian dollar sector, Transalta Utilities (formerly known as Calgary Power, whose domestic paper is rated triple-A) is seeking 50 million Canadian dollars for seven years. The bullet issue is being offered with a coupon of 16 1/4 percent, and pricing is open, lead manager Merrill Lynch said.

• Arizona Public Service, \$50 million for seven years bearing a coupon of 16 1/4 percent and priced at par. Lead manager Crédit Suisse First Boston expects to increase the size of the issue to \$75 million.

• Japan Development Bank, \$50 million of five-year notes sold at par bearing a coupon of 15 percent.

• Hydro-Quebec, \$100 million of six-year paper bearing a coupon of 16 1/4 percent priced at par. (It sold \$200 million of 10-year paper in New York last week at 99 1/4 bearing a coupon of 16 1/4 percent.)

• Astra, a Mexican holding company whose units are engaged in retailing and related real estate activities, is offering \$100 million of 10-year bonds. The issue carries the guarantee of K Mart Corp., a double-A-rated U.S. retailer. The bonds are being offered with an indicated coupon of 16 1/4-16 1/2 percent. Final terms and issue price will be set Thursday.

In the floating rate sector, Swedish Export Credit introduced, under the aegis of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., a new wrinkle — a floater bearing warrants to purchase fixed-rate paper. The warrants are being issued to the co-managers, who are free to pass on as many (or as few) warrants as they want to investors.

The floater is \$75 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon set at the London interbank offered rate. Swedish Export is also issuing

Eurobond Yields\*  
Week Ended Jan. 20  
Int'l inst. lg. term US\$... 15.65 %  
Int'l long term US\$... 15.27 %  
Int'l medium term, US\$... 15.57 %  
Can.\$ medium term... 15.09 %  
French fr. medium term... 16.75 %  
Int'l inst. lg. term yen... 8.08 %  
ECU medium term... 13.49 %  
EUA long term... 12.09 %  
Int'l inst. lg. term LF... 12.95 %  
FL long term... 13.06 %

\*Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover  
Week Ended Jan. 22  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total Dollar Exchange

Cedel: 3,766.8 2,973.4 793.4

Eurocl: 4,653.8 4,035.8 618.0

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RICOH COMPANY LTD.  
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from

29th January, 1982 at Kas-Asociacione

N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam,

div.no. 21 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's RICOH Company Ltd., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4.16 net (diver record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 4.5 p. s.h.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67.5 = Dfls. .75 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese tax (= Yen 90. = Dfls. 1.01 p.CDR) will be deducted.

After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax with Dfls. 3.90 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 14th January 1982

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The undersigned announces that as from

29th January 1982 at Kas-Asociacione

N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam,

div.no. 23 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's Marubeni Corporation, each repr. 150 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4.22 net (diver record-date 30.9.1981; gross Yen 2.5 p. s.h.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.5 = Dfls. .75 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese tax (= Yen 50. = Dfls. .55 p.CDR) will be deducted.

After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax with Dfls. 4.02 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 14th January 1982

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**NEW YORK (AP)—** Weekly Over-the-Counter sales show the high, low and last bid prices for the week's closing session, plus the week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer offerings of which these dealers are members. Prices in dollars and cents. Quotations close at 4 p.m. EST. Prices in dollars and cents. Quotations close at 4 p.m. EST.

Sales supplied by NASED.

Sales in thousands of dollars.

Net Change.

Total High Low Last Bid Clos.

ABFart 260 164 144 144 + 16

AGC 120 82 70 70 - 16

AMCI 12 12 10 10 - 16

ASFCor 120 70 70 70 - 16

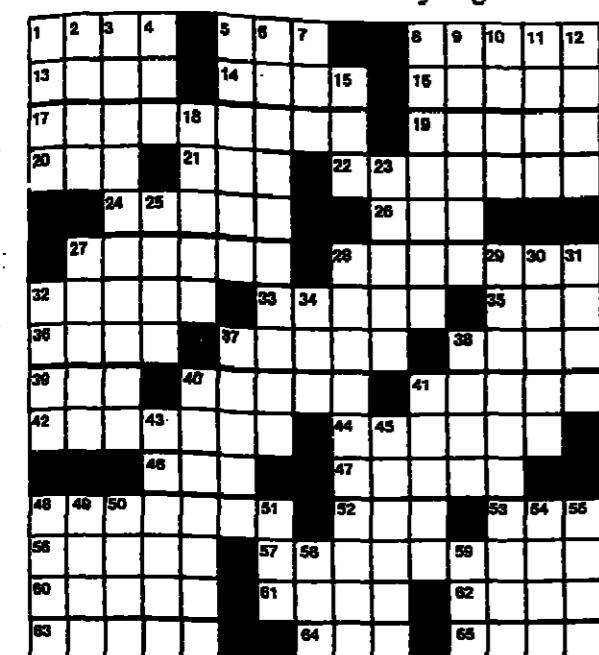
Ashland 120 120 120 120 - 16

Ashland 120 120 120 120 - 16

Acuity 3 176 17 17 17 - 16

Acuity 17 17 17 17 - 16



CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

**CROSS**

- 1 One of three in a fountain
- 5 Likely
- 8 Bucephalus, e.g.
- 13 —time (never)
- 14 Famed fiddler
- 16 As of this date
- 17 Illegal claimant to a throne
- 18 Delta or Pee Wee
- 20 Cry convulsively
- 21 Regret
- 22 L. Jolley of race-track fame, e.g.
- 24 Stirrups
- 26 Tavern
- 27 Synopsis
- 28 Cloth for making sacks
- 32 Sights in Scotland
- 33 French river
- 35 Zealot
- 36 Mechanical repetition
- 37 Beasts
- 38 Gyrate
- 39 French soul
- 40 Painter's forte
- 41 Fun piece
- 42 Congressional period
- 44 "The Valachi"

**DOWN**

- 1 Closes up, as an oil well
- 2 Other, in Málaga
- 3 Some skid-row denizens
- 4 "Swear—by the moon": Juliet
- 5 Voids legally
- 6 Proseic
- 7 Due follower
- 8 Unfamiliar
- 9 Activity at the mark
- 10 Nod's western neighbor
- 11 Vacationer's delight
- 12 He wrote "Pulling Your Own Strings"
- 15 Service org.
- 16 Extract Ohio-N.Y. group
- 18 Inventor Howe
- 19 Against the working class
- 20 Deceived
- 21 Baseball's Speaker
- 22 Lupin's need
- 23 Pintail ducks
- 24 Abr., on an envelope
- 25 Where a chapeau goes
- 26 French toast
- 27 Allowed to come in, as foreign products
- 28 Hard as—
- 29 Auctioneer's last word
- 30 Pairs of bikinis
- 31 Noah's second son
- 32 Trifling sum
- 33 British carbine
- 34 Gets rid of
- 35 Barker's pitch
- 36 Consolation
- 37 Rembrandt, for one
- 38 Some are high; some are low
- 39 Astringent
- 40 520 rods
- 41 One of seven: Abr.
- 42 54 A-75 football score, e.g.
- 43 Family or shoe follower
- 44 Ramers' org.
- 45 Bill's possible future

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
F	61	54	54	44
MADRID	61	54	54	44
MARINA	61	54	54	44
MEXICO CITY	55	38	55	38
MILAN	55	48	55	48
MONTREAL	55	48	55	48
MOSCOW	55	48	55	48
MUNICH	55	48	55	48
MURMANSK	55	48	55	48
NEW DELHI	55	48	55	48
NEW YORK	55	48	55	48
NICE	55	48	55	48
OSLO	55	48	55	48
PARIS	55	48	55	48
PERKINS	55	48	55	48
PERU	55	48	55	48
REYKJAVIK	55	48	55	48
RIO DE JANEIRO	55	48	55	48
ROME	55	48	55	48
SALISBURY	55	48	55	48
SANTO DOMINGO	55	48	55	48
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VENEZUELA	55	48	55	48
WALES	55	48	55	48
WASHINGTON	55	48	55	48
ZURICH	55	48	55	48

Readouts from the previous 24 hours.

«Wine is meant to be enjoyed, not analyzed to death.»



The Herald Tribune's new book by Jon Winroth makes light of wine snobbery—but sparkles with facts

This quotation is from Jon Winroth's new and highly professional book, in which he rejects the windy pontification so often associated with wine buying, wine tasting and wine serving. Witty, chatty, and often irreverent, this is a book of our time. For those who know wines and those who don't, there's much to be learned from **WINE AS YOU LIKE IT**. Order a copy today for yourself—and some extras while you're at it. A perfect gift, for friends and family.

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Print answer here: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: OUTDOPIOUS COUPON MISUSE  
Answer: What a ladie is—A SOUP SCOOP

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

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# Phil Mahre, With Giant Slalom Victory, Clinches Overall World Cup Title

**U.S. Skier Wins as Stenmark Slips on Second Run**

From Agency Dispatches  
WENGEN, Switzerland — Phil Mahre of the United States won the Lauberhorn giant slalom Sunday to clinch his second straight overall World Cup title.

Swedish ace Ingemar Stenmark, who was leading by almost a second after the first heat, lost valuable time when he took a corner too fast; nearly left the track in the second heat and finished runner-up after a string of five consecutive victories.

"I know I could have taken it easy but I wanted to go as fast as possible," Stenmark said. "I am very disappointed. I really wanted to win, but I do not seem to have had any luck in Wengen since 1977."

Mahre was clocked an aggregate 1:33.48 for the two heats down the steep, 55-gate course. Stenmark who had posted the best intermediate times in both heats, trailed him by 0.29 seconds.

Mahre, an allrounder who has made much ground by competing regularly in the downhill as well, now has accumulated 262 points, four less than the total that gained him his first title last season.

Stenmark has 179 and could stay alive by entering the downhill

in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, next month and thereby earn points in the paper race combining downhill and slalom results.

But Stenmark said again Sunday that he would have nothing to do with the downhill and would concentrate instead on winning the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at the world championships starting this week in Schladming, Austria.

In the overall slalom, Mahre moved up to share first place with Stenmark at 105 points.

"I made good runs — not perfect — but with several little mistakes," Mahre said. "But it enabled me to put pressure on the skiers coming behind me."

Third in Sunday's slalom was Paul Frommett of Liechtenstein, followed by Steve Mahre, fourth, who turned in the second best time in the second heat through 53 gates on the Lauberhorn course with its 153-meter drop. The first heat had 56 gates.

Joel Gaspar of Switzerland, who finished sixth, was disqualified for violating rules on advertising, according to organizers.

The slalom and a subsequent downhill made it a mammoth racing day on the Lauberhorn course.

## Cooper Takes Her First Victory

From Agency Dispatches

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany — Christin Cooper of the United States won her first race in three years of World Cup competition Saturday, taking the slalom as season point-leader. Erika Hess of Switzerland suffered a

chances in the second run and it paid off," Cooper said.

Conditions were good on the 670-meter long slope with a vertical drop of 180 meters, with a fresh snow to soften the piste.

Hess, who has won four slalom events so far this season, was training McKinney by .56 seconds in third place after the first run, had the best intermediate time in the second run, but was thrown off balance on a bump in the second run, tried frantically to recover but missed a gate and took a tumble.

Cooper climbed to third place in the overall world cup standings with a 1:36.79 total. She had the best time in the second heat with 46.05 after placing seventh in the first lap.

Austria's Anna Kronschnicker, who had been a close second at Lengries, fell in the first slalom run here, while France's Fabienne Serfaty was fifth in the second.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM  
1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 47.44-47.31-1:33.48.  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 46.48, 47.29, 1:33.27.  
3. Paul Frommett, Liechtenstein, 47.47, 46.42, 1:33.37.  
4. Steve Mahre, U.S., 47.44-47.31-1:33.45.  
5. Boles Krizal, Yugoslavia, 47.52, 48.21, 1:33.53.  
6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 47.56, 47.56, 1:33.52.  
7. Marc Girardot, Luxembourg, 47.66, 47.66, 1:33.54.  
8. Paolo Di Chiara, Italy, 47.75-48.05-1:33.62.  
9. Anton Steiner, Austria, 48.04, 47.87, 1:33.51.  
10. Sigrun Strand, Sweden, 48.03, 47.38, 1:33.27.

Cooper's teammate, Tamara McKinney, who was skiing with a broken hand strapped to her pole, had the fastest time after the first run, but had to abandon the second and heat after gate faults.

Cooper was fifth after the first of the two runs. "I took more



Christin Cooper  
...Chances paid off.

## Weirather Takes Delayed Downhill

From Agency Dispatches

WENGEN, Switzerland — Harti Weirather of Austria won the men's World Cup downhill Sunday on the Lauberhorn here when the race was completely rerun after being abandoned Saturday due to fog.

Weirather, the defending World Cup downhill champion, led an Austrian 1-2-3 sweep of the lauberhorn classic. He was timed 2:04.43 for the 3.5-kilometer (2.1-mile) course, which was shortened because of a threatening new spell of fresh weather.

Trailing him by 0.50 seconds was Erwin Resch, second, followed by Peter Wirsberger, third and veteran Franz Klammer.

For Klammer, the veteran who scored his first victory on the course seven years ago, it was a cruel defeat. He had been a clear leader when the Lauberhorn downhill was broken off Saturday after 13 skiers had gone down the track, but suffered from an early start Sunday and the fresh snow slowed him down on the 40 gates.

When the organizers ordered the race stopped Saturday because shifting fog in the upper section of the course created irregular condi-

tions at key points, Klammer was leading six other Austrians, including world downhill champion Leopold Stock.

Stock, who finished sixth Sunday, was one of three other Austrians in the first ten.

Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland won 25 World Cup points by capturing the combined, a paper race based on the standings in Tuesday's giant slalom at Adelboden near here in which he finished seventh and Sunday's downhill.

Rapidly changing weather conditions left the downhill race again in doubt until shortly before the start. Intermittent snow made the choice of the right wax important.

One who seemed to have waxing trouble was Steve Podborski, the Canadian ace and only non-Austrian winner of a downhill this winter. He finished 11th.

Men's Downhill  
1. Harti Weirather, Austria, 2:04.43  
2. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:04.95  
3. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 2:04.96  
4. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:05.42  
5. Leopold Stock, Austria, 2:05.43  
6. Urs Reutter, Switzerland, 2:05.95  
7. Hermann Maier, Austria, 2:06.04  
8. Michael Ahrens, Switzerland, 2:06.19  
10. Ueli Seiler, Austria, 2:06.20

## Floyd, Decker-Tabb Smash Track Records for Indoors

The Associated Press  
LOS ANGELES — Stanley Floyd ran the fastest 50-yard dash ever indoors and Mary Decker-Tabb recorded the best women's mile in history on the boards in Friday night's Sunfest track meet.

Floyd, regaining the form that made him the world's top-rated sprinter in 1980, won the 50 in 5.22 seconds. He came back a half-hour later to win the 60-yard dash in 6.10. The former top time for the indoor 50 was 5.25 by Houston McTeer four years ago.

Decker-Tabb, who missed the 1981 track season with injuries, clipped 4.1 seconds off the women's world best for the indoor mile with a 4:24.6 clocking. Francis Larrieu, who had the previous best, finished second, and Joan Hansen was third.

"I'm running myself into shape, but I'm still not in shape yet," said Floyd. "Last year I had a good indoor season and a horrible one outdoors due to a hamstring injury. Doing well indoors doesn't mean you're going to do well outdoors."

Decker-Tabb said: "I need a few more races to start producing the kind of times I feel I can run. I wanted to run faster than 4:24 ... I'm a little embarrassed with my time."

In the men's sprints, Ron Brown was second in both races, and Herschel Walker third in both. McTeer, trying to come back after a long layoff, was fourth in the 50 and did not run in the 60.

Ray Flynn of Ireland scored an



Mary Decker-Tabb breaking the women's record for the mile.

## Kicker Campbell Displays Fancy Footwork As Ireland Defeats Wales, 20-12, in Rugby

From Agency Dispatches  
DUBLIN — Ireland launched its 1982 Five Nations rugby campaign with a 20-12 defeat of Wales Saturday. The Irish wings scored three tries, two of them the result of elusive running by flyhalf Ollie Campbell.

After losing all four of its championship matches last year, Ireland thus takes an early lead this year ahead of Scotland and England, who drew in Edinburgh on Jan. 16, and Wales. France starts up against Wales in Cardiff on Feb. 6, when Ireland will be playing away against England.

In perfect weather conditions, Campbell converted the third Irish try and added two penalties. For Wales, fullback Gwyn Evans kicked a penalty and converted a try by scrumhalf Terry Holmes.

Nelson Holds Lead In Phoenix Golf

The Associated Press  
PHOENIX — Larry Nelson retained the lead Saturday with a struggling 1-under-par 70 in the second round of the Phoenix Open golf tournament.

The current PGA champion put together a 36-hole total of 133, nine shots under par and a one-stroke lead over Morris Hatalsky and Fred Couples. Couples shot 65 Saturday while Hatalsky had a 67.

Two shots back, with two rounds to go, were defending titleholder David Graham, Tom Purtzer, Lanny Wadkins and Lon Nielsen. The tournament was delayed Thursday by rain and is now set to end Monday.

By Leonard Shapiro  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Once there was a little girl and a toy. It was called Super Ball. Her father had a toy, too. It was called the Kansas City Chiefs, and when they needed a game between the champions of the American Football League and the National Football League, Lamar Hunt turned Super Ball into Super Bowl, just as big brother Bunker once turned the silver futures market into his own toy. But that's another story.

In case you haven't noticed, it's time for the Super Bowl's Sweet XVI, and the NFL has basically rented out Detroit for Sunday's celebration between the San Francisco 49ers and Cincinnati Bengals.

The first 15 games have produced all manner of memorable moments, including these personal favorites:

Campbell's kicking for position, Irish alertness and aggressiveness at the lineouts and a break by Campbell that launched substitute Mike Kiernan (a nephew of Ireland's coach, Tom Kiernan) for a long gain yielded the scrum that led to Finn's first try.

Ireland trailed at halftime, 9-8, but went ahead for good with Campbell's conversion of Finn's second try.

By this time Ireland had lost the second of its starting centers, Paul Dean. Substitute John Murphy, whose first touch of the ball was as the link between Campbell and Finn in that second movement, was the fourth Irish backrunner appearing in his first championship match. A fifth, Finn, had played once, against England in 1979. The sixth, Irwin, was in his seventh championship game.

Wales now lost its captain and flyhalf, Gareth Davies, who had been nursing a sore left calf for most of the match. His replacement, Pearce, scored with a drop in the 30th minute after a long run-in at a Welsh lineout led to a sticky maul under the Irish posts.

Wales managed only three kicks at goal but scored with all of them. Its forward showed rigorously coached superiority on occasion, but the winning wit and verve were Irish. The proverbial Big Five who select the national team will be under heated pressure from Welshmen this week to produce a strong seventh unit by Feb. 6.

Once Campbell's penalties before and after Pearce's goal had padded the margin, victory-starved Irish fans carried new captain Ciaran Fitzgerald off the field.

## Jackson, Rebuffed by Yankees, Signs 4-Year Pact With Angels

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Reggie Jackson has ended five years as one of the most colorful and controversial players with the New York Yankees by agreeing to a four-year contract with the California Angels for close to \$1 million a season.

Jackson's agent, Gary Walker, said in a telephone interview from his office in Phoenix Friday that the contract with the Angels was "all guaranteed," meaning all four years. He added that Jackson, 35, had agreed to it only after it became clear that Yankee owner George Steinbrenner could not assure Jackson the role he desired as a regular.

No matter what George would have offered, Reggie wouldn't have played the outfield in New York," Walker said. "There is enough of the little boy left in Reggie that he wants to play the outfield regularly. Steinbrenner's reaction, when I told him, was one of understanding."

When the contract was announced, the Yankees issued a statement that expressed regret and praised Jackson — a catalyst on nine division winners, seven pennant titlists and four world championship teams — for having contributed "greatly to the success of the Yankees."

Jackson was promptly challenged by Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, who pointed out that last summer's 50-day strike had been waged over the issue of compensating teams that lost free agents.

Bavasi said Saturday that "we are going to make a trade with the Yankees." But he denied that the trade would involve collusion to compensate the Yankees because they had lost Jackson.

"I'm not trying to reward the Yankees," Bavasi said. "They lost an outfielder, and we added one. It would be a straight, old-fashioned trade."

"The more he talks, the deeper he gets," Miller said from his home in Manhattan. "It's a continuing comedy. But if he does make a deal with the Yankees, we would examine it very, very closely."

Bavasi has now spent about \$21.5 million on 16 free agents, not including the \$13.8 million given Rick Burleson, Carew and Lynn, each acquired in a trade made possible by their imminent free agent status.

He also signed Jackson to a \$1.5-million-a-year deal.

"With the Angels, I get a chance to play," Jackson said. "With the Yankees, I don't."

Miller said he was pleased with the deal.

"It's a good deal for the Angels," he said.

Walker said he was pleased with the deal.

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## Language

## Casting a Narrow Net

By William Safire

**NEW YORK** — It may seem easy to coin new words and catch phrases, but the trouble is that somebody has usually beaten you to it. The same goes in spades for boosted cognos, those expressions that play on famous phrases: After "Iron Curtain," came a bunch of assorted draperies, of which "bamboo curtain" is the only survivor, and after "Third World" (out of Charles de Gaulle's *tiers-monde*) there was a rush on "fourth world."

Out of "broadcasting" came, quite naturally, "telecasting" on the theory that television, rather than broads, was being casted. That casting construction has been used again.

Bernard Ritzinger of Moline, Ill., calls the latest casting "a new one on me" and envisions strange usages like "Cable News Network narrowcaster Daniel Schorr said —." He wonders who came up with it first.

I have been lying in wait for this query. Thanks to David Gibson of Hamlin, N.Y., I have in hand a publication called "Transactions of SMPTE" for the year 1927. In this little-read item put out by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, John B. Taylor of the General Electric Co. described the transmission of speech over a beam of light, and wrote: "The demonstration of music in beam or pencil of directed light has been called narrow-casting in order to invite comparison and contrast with the parallel art of broadcasting."

**EVERY** administration likes to have its own hush-hush name for its hush-hush studies. In the Nixon-Ford era, those ultrascret, wide-ranging, argument-stimulating memorandums about national-security problems (ranging only compound adjectives) were called "mississ." "Have you read the mississ on China?" was the first secret question I heard as a White House aide. When I asked, "What's a mississ?" I was promptly dropped "out of the loop" for lack of clearance (or irreverence, which was worse), but I soon discovered that "mississ" was a noce word for "NSISM" — "National Security Study Memorandum."

When the Carter men replaced the Republicans in the basement of the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski wanted a change of name for the top-secret reports that his men would soon be churning out. The order went out that the words "National Security" would be replaced by "President Study Memorandum." Before this could be implemented, as they foolishly say, an astute member of the conceptual frameworks' union realized what the resulting acronym would sound like, and the word "Study" was changed to "Review." Through the Carter years, the PRM was the target of all the tagging and hauling, and I found myself asking a source on a street corner, "Can you get me a copy of Review-10?"

The first thing the Reagan men did upon taking office was to scrap the PRM. Their name for the old stuff is not well known, because it defies pronunciation: "NSDD." It stands for National Security Decision Directive. You don't hear pundits and reporters on street corners asking, "Can you get me an NSDD-17?" because (1) they have not been studies this time around, and (2) nobody in the bureaucracy knows how to ask for one.

"HELP! I must get an answer before I go crazy!" expositates Matthew Haines of New York. "Ever since Solidarity has been in the news, people in the media keep pronouncing Lech Wałęsa's name as though there were an 'n' in it. Is this correct? Is Wałęsa's name pronounced 'Wałesa'?"

No. It is pronounced "Wawen-sa."

Start with the "w": As in many languages, the "w" is pronounced as a "v." Now take the "l": In Polish, this is an irregular letter with a slash through it that does not exist in English; it sounds like the English "w," "weh." That gives us "wa-wen-sa" and we haven't even finished with the "l." Witkor Weintraub, professor emeritus of Polish language and literature at Harvard University, tells me that, when followed by an "e," the nasal quality of the "l" makes the "s" sound like a French "m."

That takes you to "va-wens," hinting at an "n" but not coming down hard on it. Add a normal "s" and you have "Wawen-sa," spelled "Wałesa."

New York Times Service

## Passport to Paris Fashion Showings

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The spring Paris couture collections, which opened yesterday with Nina Ricci, will go on all week for press and professionals. After that, they will be opened, in theory, to one and all.

The collections used to be one of Paris' major attractions, a top priority on the agenda of most women visiting Paris for the first time. In the days when Paris couture ruled the world, chic Parisians also flocked to them; for the excitement of the shows themselves, and also to get the news straight from the source and carry it to their local dressmakers. The lucky ones with model's measurements also tried to buy a dress.

In those days, houses like Christian Dior were fully booked every day for three months and getting in was like breaking into Fort Knox. Fashion houses also kept a stable of beautiful models on hand, as many as 16 at Dior (as against six today).

But things have changed and the interest in couture is no longer what it used to be. Collections are shorter and shown twice or three times a week instead of every day. Some houses, such as Saint Laurent, Hameau Mori and Ungaro, hold one big show at the beginning of the season for the press and preferred customers, then move on to video.

However, foreigners, students of fashion and a shrinking clientele still attend the collections. For those interested, here is a list for the coming season compiled by Gunilla Knutson of the Paris bureau of the *New York Times*:

**BALMAIN**, 44 Rue François I (tel: 720 3534). Shows scheduled Tuesdays and Thursdays from February through June, at 3 p.m. Salon holds 200. About 60 attend on an average day. Collection periodically is sent to the Orient or South America for a week to 10 days at a time. Special arrangements are made for groups.

**PIERRE CARDIN**, 27 Avenue de Marigny (tel: 266 9225). No regular shows scheduled. Special arrangements made with travel agencies and groups.

**CARVEN**, 6 Rond-Point des Champs-Elysées (tel: 359 1752). Regular showings Tuesdays and Thursdays, February through

mid-May, but special arrangements can be made for private presentations. Showroom can accommodate 20 people.

**CHANEL**, 31 Rue Cambon (tel: 5455). Shows are run daily from February through April. Salon accepts only a dozen reservations for each show and they are usually filled, so it is wise to check well in advance.

**CHRISTIAN DIOR**, 30 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 5444). Ask for "reception haute couture." Showings are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m. and run from February until mid-May. They will always ask if you are in the fashion business. The correct answer is "no." Salon seats 150.

**COURREGES**, 40 Rue François I (tel: 720 7040). Will show a couture collection Jan. 26, but no regular showings after that.

**EMANUEL UNGARO**, 2 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 6194). Call Carole Facciotti. Video shows presented at 3:30 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, with up to 150 spectators. Live shows presented on big screen.

**GIVENCHY**, 3 Avenue George V (tel: 723 8136). Ask for Mme. Aubrey. Daily showings run from February through mid-May. About 40 people are accommodated in salon where video presentation is shown on big screen.

**GRÈS**, 1 Rue de la Paix (tel: 261 5815). Showings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m. from February until mid-June. About 30 spectators can be accommodated.

**GUY LAROCHE**, 29 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 7872). Showings on Tuesdays and Thursdays, February and March.

**HAMEAU MARI**, 17 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 5203). Call Carole Facciotti. Video shows presented at 3:30 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, with up to 150 spectators. Live shows presented on big screen.

**JEAN PATOU**, 7 Rue Florentin (tel: 260 3610). Shows on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. Salon seats from 50 to 70 people.

**Jean-Louis Scherrer**, 51 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 359 5539). Ask for Mylene de Lichtenstein. Shows February through March. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. Salon can seat 100.

**LAVINA**, 22 Faubourg St-Honoré (tel: 265 1440). Showings at 3:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, February and March.

**Louis Féraud**, 88 Faubourg St-Honoré (tel: 263 2729). Ask for Patricia. Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. until mid-May. Fruit juice and whisky available. Salon holds 130. Shows are live now, but Féraud is contemplating a new type of presentation with maenamés parading in front of a screen on which closeups of fashion details will be projected.

**NINA RICCI**, 39 Avenue Montaigne (tel: 723 7888). Concerts presented Mondays through Thursdays at 3 p.m. for about three months. At 11 a.m. daily, the boutique or ready-to-wear collection is shown.

**PER SPOOK**, 30 Avenue George V (tel: 723 0119). Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. from February until work on the new collection begins, usually two months later. Salon seats 40 to 60.

**PHILIPPE VENET**, 62 Rue François I (tel: 225 3363). Showings Tuesdays and Thursdays through March. Salon holds 40 spectators.

**YVES SAINT LAURENT**, 5 Avenue Marceau (tel: 723 7271). Ask for Mme. de Ludinghausen. Video presentations starting in mid-February through mid-July on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m.

**TORRENTE**, 9 Faubourg St-Honoré (tel: 266 1414). Showings at 4:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday until mid-March.

**Yves Saint Laurent**, 5 Avenue Marceau (tel: 723 7271). Ask for Mme. de Ludinghausen. Video presentations starting in mid-February through mid-July on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 3:30 p.m.

**Visit a Paris couture shop and fill in your own fashions.**

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Visit a Paris couture shop and fill in your own fashions.

## Letter From Shaoxing

## China's 'Cheap Red'

By Michael Parks  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**SHAOXING**, China — "Wine" and scholars — those are Shaoxing's two traditions, but we are not sure which came first. Personally, I think the wine," Tang Renlin said.

Tang, 46, a school teacher and sometime writer of lyric poetry, then offered a toast with Shaoxing to a visitor and the other regulars at "his" table in the corner of the Xian Hen wineshop while he

"I am not sure that wine promotes scholarship," Tang said. "But I do know that our scholars promote Shaoxing wine."

Tang was thinking of Shaoxing's most illustrious son, the writer Lu Xun (Lu Hsun), who patronized the Xian Hen wineshop while he

lived here, and widely extolled the virtues of Shaoxing rice wine after he left.

## "Special Effects"

"For Lu Xun, wine was essential to both life and writing," Tang said, "and a bit more wine from his cup, and Shaoxing is something very special, with very special effects."

Shen Xirong, manager of the Shaoxing General Winery, also claims special virtues for the wine, which is one of China's most famous. If you drink a bit of Shaoxing wine each day, you will certainly stay fit," Shen said.

A vigorous 67 with no intention of retiring despite his half a century in the winery, Shen drinks about a pint of wine at both lunch and dinner each day and recommends that others do the same.

"Shaoxing wine has a 2,000-year history," he continued, explaining that this is the length of time for which there are records in this 4,100-year-old town documenting not just the process by which it is made but also the preservation of the yeast used in the wine's fermentation. "No one can duplicate our yeast — it has come down to us over 20 centuries, year to year — and no one can duplicate the water we use."

## Made of Rice and Miller

Shaoxing wine is made of glutinous rice plus some millet — soaked, steamed, then fermented with water from nearby Jian Lake for nearly 90 days before the wine is drawn off, filtered and boiled to sterilize it — and then aged in sealed stone jars for three to six years, sometimes as long as 10 years.

"Some days," Jin said, "we just run out, and people ask, 'What kind of wineshop has not enough wine?' How can the most famous wineshop in all China run out of wine?" We have thought about making our own wine, but we are cooperatively owned and lack the capital for equipment and facilities. Besides, the good wine takes five or six years to mature."

"Lu Xun wrote that few things in life are more subjective than the appreciation of wine," a teacher, Li Shitai, commented. "We often discuss the merits of the various wines as we sit here each evening, but we never come to agreement — except, of course, that we prefer Shaoxing wine to any other."

Shen said that demand for Shaoxing wine far exceeds his winery's production, valued at \$12 million a year, but that output cannot be increased substantially without greater supplies of hard-to-get, high-quality glutinous rice, which cannot be grown in large amounts.

Jin Jingling, a clerk at the Xian Hen wineshop, has to ration each customer to one pint.

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